The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

*The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "*Sydney Morning Herald*" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* Mr. John Harris, *and* Mr. Wm. Ball, *Collectors, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. T. M. Sloman, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Larymore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. John Brown, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. Fincham, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, *Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton;* Mr. John Gray, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* Mr. Davison, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* Mr. Thomas Dowse, *Moreton Bay;* Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* Mr. Pierce Hegarty, *Musclebrook;* Mr. William Barnerd Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "*Kemp and Fairfax,*" who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

*The "*Sydney Morning Herald*" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* Advertisements *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR AUCKLAND AND TAHITI, WITH LIBERTY TO LAND PASSENGERS AT THE BAY OF ISLANDS,

THE BRIG, *TRYPHENA,* Thomas Horn, master, to sail on the 2nd February.

For Freight or Passage apply to
CHARLES ABERCROMBIE,
George-street.
15th January, 1844. 1367

FOR THE MAURITIUS.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE FINE BARQUE *ADRASTUS,* A 1, 360 tons, Thomas Chaplin, Commander. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, on board, to Harpur, Blundell, and Co.; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
January 19.

Should sufficient inducement offer, this vessel will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. 1037

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE first-class British-built ship *CLARA,* 360 tons register, Captain James Crow, is now fast loading her light freight, and expected to sail in fourteen days. Her cabins are very commodious and well aired, and Dr. M'William, of the Royal Navy, goes as surgeon of the ship. For freight of wool or passage apply on board, or to
LYALL, SCOTT AND CO., Agents.
January 18 1048

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE fine first-class Barque *HONDURAS,* 393 tons burthen, John Hall, commander. This vessel has now nearly completed her loading, and will proceed to sea in the course of eight or ten days. Two stern cabins are still disengaged, for which early application is necessary, as they will be filled with wool in a few days if not engaged.
FLOWER, SALTING, & CO.
January 20 1096

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class teak-built ship *GENERAL HEWITT,* 960 tons register, O.M., John Hart, commander, having (2000) two thousand bales wool now engaged, will meet with quick despatch. Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; or to
774 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE very fast-sailing First Class Ship, *HERALD,* 811 tons register, J. B. Coubro, Commander. This vessel has all her dead weight on board, and is now taking in cargo; and having obtained the tender for troops for England, will sail on the 20th March.

For Freight or Passage (having superior accommodation and will carry a surgeon,) apply to the Captain, on board; or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Lower George-street.

The *Herald* will take cedar on freight, if ready for shipment immediately. 1359

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.
J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

SYDNEY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Half-yearly Meeting of Proprietors, will be held at Mr. S. Lyons's upper rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant, at one o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ended 30th ultimo, and to fill up six vacancies in the Direction of the Company.

Qualified proprietors, intending to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats, are required, in terms of the 47th clause of the Deed of Settlement, to signify their intention in writing, and cause such significations to be left at the office of the Company, on or before Wednesday, the 17th instant.
T. W. SMART, Manager.
Sydney Banking Company,
Sydney, January 8. 506

NOTICE.—The undersigned have ceased to supply goods on credit.
BURDEKIN AND HAWLEY.
49, George-street, Sydney,
January 1, 306

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.

THE Committee of Management of this Company hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the office of the Gas Company, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the seventh day of February proximo, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing four Members of Committee, in lieu of Lieutenant-Colonel George Barney, left the colony, Francis Fisher, Esq., resigned, and Alexander Brodie Spark and William Henry Moore, Esqrs, disqualified.

John Gilchrist, Alexander Fotheringham, William Currie Botts, and Thomas Ware Smart, Esqrs., have signified in writing their willingness to act as Members aforesaid.

By order of the Committee,
R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
Sydney, January 18. 1029

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the general half-yearly meeting of proprietors in the above Company, advertised to be held at their offices this day, has been adjourned until Tuesday next, the 30th instant, at two o'clock.
FRANCIS CLARKE,
Manager.
January 26. 1382

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the "Hunter River Auction Company" will be held on Thursday, the first day of February next, at the offices of Mr. John Turner, Solicitor, East Maitland, at noon, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said Company. 8505

A SUBSCRIPTION List for the support of the two Orphan Children of the murdered Mrs. Jamieson will be found amongst other places, at ALDIS'S, where donations will be gratefully received. The appeal, it is presumed, has only to be made, to ensure the sympathies of the community, and thereby exhibit to the world, that if there be men who can throw away their substance in defence of the most brutal of all murderers, there is a preponderating feeling for the murdered and her destitute children. 1370

TO FLOCK-MASTERS.

MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, having found that his establishment at Bungarabee is too distant from Sydney for the double purpose of boiling-down and selling sheep on commission for slaughtering, has altered his arrangements so as to be more effectually enabled to carry out these objects.

Sheep will be received at Bungarabee as usual, and those fit for the Sydney market will be selected and sent down to the Veterinary Repository, where they will be divided in lots of a score each, according to their quality. They will then be put up to auction at what it is estimated they would realise in tallow and skin, and if no advance is offered upon that sum they will be taken to Mr. A.'s establishment, at the Old Race Course, (about one mile on the Parramatta road,) and there boiled down. This plan, it is expected, will ensure to graziers the full market value of their stock, by enabling butchers of small means to compete with those who have hitherto been the sole purchasers, and to whom they have been compelled to give an advanced price.

TERMS.

For boiling down, rendering tallow, and packing it in casks in a marketable state at 9d. per head.

Casks at cost price.

An allowance of 3d. each will be made for the pelts after shearing, or they will be dried and delivered with the tallow in Sydney.

The above includes all charges of rations or shepherds, carriage to Sydney, &c.

One penny per lb. will be allowed for all mutton used to ration the establishment.

5 per cent. commission on sale by auction.

"*To Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon.*

"Sir,—In answer to your note of this day, requesting my opinion of the tallow manufactured at your sheep-boiling establishment, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the three lots I bought from you—of the finest quality, got up in the best manner, and suitable for any market or climate. "Yours, very respectfully,

'November 27. "W. B. ALLEN.

"Soap Manufactory, Sussex-street." 729

PRO ÆGRIS ET SANIS.

MR. A. FOSS has much pleasure in announcing to his Friends and the Public of the Colony generally, that he has recommenced the Drug and Grocery Business, and trusts, by assiduity and attention to the various departments of his Establishment, (especially the dispensing of Physicians' and Surgeons' prescriptions,) to merit a continuance of that patronage which he has hitherto so liberally received.

18, Pitt-street North,
January 1. 445

CITY WATER WORKS.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, of Lower George-street, and George-street, Brickfield Hill, plumber, in returning his acknowledgments for the patronage he has received, begs to inform those parties desirous of having water laid on their houses, &c., that having the advantage of manufacturing lead pipes of all sizes, he can offer to perform the work at a very low rate, and for cash, at a price that will defy competition. 913

EX "HAMLET," "ADEN," AND "GENERAL HEWETT."

D. JONES AND CO. respectfully beg to invite the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity to an inspection of their extensive and well-assorted stock received by the above ships, comprising—Silks, satinettes, satins; satin, Chiné satin, and Ottoman shawls; silk, satin, and zephyr scarfs; challis, muslin, and Balzarine dresses; Tuscan and other bonnets; damask table linen, diapers and huckabacks, longcloth and super shirtings, silk and cotton hosiery, fancy ribbons, gloves, and haberdashery; with a great variety of fancy goods of all descriptions. The prices will be found to correspond with the pressure of the times.
D. JONES AND CO.
George-street, January 6. 424

EX *ADEN, HAMLET, ADRASTUS,* AND *GENERAL HEWETT.*

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND SETTLERS.

D. JONES AND CO. have received by the above vessels, a large and general assortment of Goods, imported expressly for their country trade, consisting of moleskin trousers and jackets, striped and regetta shirts, blankets, and slop clothing of all descriptions. Also, linen and cotton checks, moleskins, ticks, muslins, prints, calicoes, hosiery, &c., which will be offered at a considerable reduction from former prices.

Five per cent. allowed on all cash purchases.
D. JONES AND CO.
George-street, January 6. 425

FOR SALE.

WILL be Landed, in a few days, Rock Salt, in large pieces. Apply to
A. B. SMITH AND CO.
Sussex-street, January 23. 1244

GENUINE WINE & SPIRIT STORES, PHILLIP WARD,

PITT-STREET SOUTH.

JAMES WOOD begs to offer to his patrons and the public generally, a choice assortment of the following articles, in prime condition, viz.:—

Brandies, Gin, and Rum, in and out of bond
Ales and Stout, in draught and bottle
Cape and Red Wines, in pipes, half pipes, and quarters
Port and Sherry, in wood and bottled
Maize, Wine Corks, Cigars and White Lead

*** Orders for Coals received as above, or at his wharf. 681

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peck and Co.
November 6. FISHER AND CO. 6386

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned, a superior sample of Gin, in red cases containing four gallons each, at £3 10s. per case.
J. N. PALMER,
1250 Patent Slip.

OBSERVE.

GREAT REDUCTION in the price of Porter, Ale, Fine Flour, Tea, &c., at ISAAC SIMMONS'S, City Mart, George street.

Halson's celebrated London bottled ale and porter, at 7s. 6d. per dozen, warranted superior to Dunbar's
300 barrels prime American flour, 200 lbs. each, at 16s. per barrel
300 chests ration tea, at 30s. per chest
Superior tea of the best marks, from £2 15s. to £3 10s. per chest
With a large quantity of sugar, rice, soap, Liverpool salt, hams, port and sherry wine, &c., at extremely low prices
Also, slop clothing of all descriptions. 662

ONE HUNDRED TONS SALT.

BEST CURING SALT, in any quantity, at £3 10s. per ton, (no charge for bags,) at
ISAAC SIMMONS'S,
1091 City Mart, Geroge-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL.

NOTICE.—The price of Coal at the Australian Agricultural Company's Wharf, Miller's Point, has been reduced one penny per bushel, or two shillings and eight-pence per ton of thirty-two bushels.

Price on the Wharf—Eight-pence per bushel.
Delivered between Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, and Campbell-street, Cattle Market—Nine-pence per bushel.
Delivered between Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, and Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills—Ten-pence per bushel.
Outside the above boundary—Eleven-pence per bushel.

All payments to be made before delivery, to Mr. F. Ebsworth, agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or Bligh-street, Sydney, at which places only orders are received.
P. P. KING,
Commissioner Australian Agricultural Company.
November 1. 6607

THE SUPERIOR LARGE EBENEZER COAL.

DELIVERED at any place within the City without extra charge, price 24s. per imperial ton of 2240 lbs., in sixteen bags of 140 lbs. each; on the Wharf, at the Depôt, Sussex-street, 22s. An allowance by the cargo. Shipping supplied. Orders punctually attended to.
1131 L. E. THRELKELD.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the price of Coal at the pit's mouth at Newcastle, from and after Monday, the 13th November, will be eleven shillings per ton; the ton containing thirty-two struck bushels.
PHILIP P. KING,
Commissioner for the Australian Agricultural Company.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

THE township of CAMBERWELL, lying in the direct line of road to the northern establishments, presents a splendid field for the investment of capital; and being the only place where travellers can refresh between Singleton and Muswellbrook, has advantages which few spots possess.

The Property consists of—

A first-rate INN, known as "The Queen," containing on the ground floor two parlours, tap, bar, and two bed rooms; two parlours and six bed rooms up stairs; and two cellars below the building, which is of stone on the ground floor, and brick above, being finished in a most substantial and neat manner, and occupied by a respectable tenant.
A weather-boarded HOUSE, formerly a public-house, containing eight rooms, in complete repair, and suitable, from the situation, for a store.
A slab building, containing three rooms, at present let to a respectable tenant, carrying on a lucrative business in the retail line—a general store.

The outbuildings attached to the inn (kitchen, stable, and coach-house) are of the first description; and there is a good substantial stockyard on the ground, which comprises two acres.

Title—A grant from the crown.

Terms—Less than one-half what it cost the proprietor. A purchaser will be dealt with liberally. Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for three years at ten per cent.

For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Adnum, George-street, Sydney; Mr. Johnston, Queen Inn, Falbrook, Hunter River; or, Mr. John Rotton, auctioneer, Singleton. 7692

WOOL.

E. BENNETT, Woolbroker, has removed from the Stores in Sussex-street to the extensive Stores lately occupied by F. Ebsworth, Esq., 115, Pitt-street, near the Union Bank, where he intends carrying on the woolsorting business as usual; and also making purchases and selling wool on commission, as before.

Sydney, January 4. 219

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street, Church hill.

MANEROO.

WOOL will be conveyed from Boydtown to Sydney during the season by regular packets, at ONE SHILLING PER CWT.; persons wishing to avail themselves of this conveyance, are to apply to Adam Boque, Boyd-town Store, Twofold Bay.
6489 No charge made for shipping or storage.

BOYD TOWN STORE, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Settlers on Maneroo can be supplied with stores of every description, at Sydney prices. Wool, Sheepskins, and hides, taken in exchange 7219

TO FARMERS.

THE Undersigned requests Farmers to observe, that he will be ready in February, to commence purchasing good English Barley, in any quantities for CASH.
JAMES WRIGHT.
Australian Brewery, November 27. 7158

SHIP "DAVID SCOTT," 1834.

IF MARGARET PERKINS, daughter of Jane and Jeremiah Perkins, of St. Andrew's parish, in the city of Norwich, Norfolk, England, born 26th June, 1807, and left England for Sydney about the 10th or 12th day of July, 1834, in the ship *David Scott,* at which place she is known to have arrived, will (if alive) communicate with the undersigned, at Hobart Town, she will hear of money matters greatly to her advantage,—he having received a letter from a Mr. Samuel Alexander, who married her sister.

Should it be in the knowledge of any person living in New South Wales of the death of the said Margaret Perkins, and would communicate the same, by letter or otherwise to me, it would be thankfully received; and should the person be able to make an affidavit to that effect, I will pay the necessary expense in forwarding the same to me, or through the editor of the *Herald.*
(Signed) D. W. BUSH.

Direct to Mr. D. W. Bush, Laburnum Cottage, opposite the Theatre, Campbell-street, Hobart Town. 8036

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, Andrew Hardie M'Culloch, of Elizabeth-street, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, at present serving under articles of clerkship to Mr. George Allen, of Elizabeth street, Sydney, aforesaid, Gentleman, one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, do intend to apply to their Honours the Judges of the said Court, on the last day of the next term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the said Court.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.
1376 A. H. M'CULLOCH.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY. COLLECTOR.

MR. WILLIAM ROWE, having resigned the situation of Collector to this Company, is no longer authorised to receive money on the Company's account.

Mr. Edward Bennett has been appointed Collector, *pro tempore.* He will issue engraved Receipts signed by the Secretary; and no others will be recognised.

By order of the Committee of Works,
R. MANSFIELD,
Secretary.
Company's Office,
Sydney, 25th January. 1365

NOTICE.

TO INNKEEPERS, STOCKMEN, AND PROPRIETORS OF ENTIRE HORSES.

STOLEN, from the Undersigned, about the 22nd July last, a Black Mare, fourteen hands high, switch tail, branded W W below the saddle, small lump on spine, below crupper. One Pound will be paid to any person who delivers the above mare to the owner, or gives information, on recovery of the mare, if strayed, and Five Pounds if stolen, on conviction of the offender. The owner requests the proprietors of entire horses to suggest to their grooms in the different districts to observe what descriptions of mares come to their horses, as the said mare was in foal, and will foal during the present month. The reward will be promptly paid according to advertisement.
W. MORRICE,
Saddler, near Berrima.
January 2. 307

TO DRAPERS.

WANTED, an assistant in the hosiery department, Apply to J. Rickards, George-street. 1065

WANTED, a Female Cook, who understands her duty, and can be well recommended. Apply to
MRS. SAUL LYONS,
1354 Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a young man of respectable connexions and good education, a situation as Clerk or Storekeeper; is also competent to take the management of a Grocery or Drapery business either in town or country.

Unexceptionable references can be given by application to M. N., *Herald* Office. 1380

THE Advertiser for the last eight years has been actively employed on some of the principal grazing establishments in the Colony; he is at present disengaged, has just arrived in Sydney, and is desirous of undertaking the superintendence of another establishment. His character and connections will be found unexceptionable, and his general knowledge of cattle and sheep, with his efficient management of extensive concerns, will be testified by the most respectable references. Address A. P. S., at Messrs. Gowland and Williams's, Solicitors, 72, George-street, Sydney. 1318

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS some maliciously disposed individual has circulated a report that I am about to leave the colony by the ship *Ocean.* I hereby offer a reward of five pounds to any person who will give me such information as shall enable me to trace this evil-intentioned report home to the malignant author of the same. I beg leave to state that I still carry on my business as a Builder in all its branches—*and intend to do*—in Bathurst-street East, and Elizabeth-street, near the Old Court House.
WALTER ROBERTSON.
Sydney, January 23. 1256

TO LET, in the best situation in the City, and suitable for an Office, a large front Room, in George-street, to which there is a private entrance. Rent moderate. For address apply, if by letter post-paid, to W. A., *Herald* Office. 1328

TWO HOUSES to be let, in Bathurst-street West, contiguous to the mills of Thomas Barker, Esq., containing in each eight apartments, with coach-house and stable; a good supply of water. To a respectable tenant the terms will be very low. For particulars apply on the premises, to
MICHAEL GOLDEN,
1279 Builder.

TO LET, (rent £80 per annum,) the House lately occupied by W. H. Moore, Esq., pleasantly situated on the Surry Hills; the house contains nine rooms, with large kitchen and servants' room, coach-house, and stabling; with a large paddock sufficient to keep a cow, and a never-failing supply of pure water. Apply to the proprietor,
J. BLUCK,
1034 Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

HOUSE TO LET, at Woolloomooloo, adjoining the house of Thomas Barker, Esq., consisting of four rooms, kitchen and servant's room, with a well of water and garden enclosed. For particulars apply to Mr. J. B. Jones, Livery Stables, York-street, Sydney.

LYONS' TERRACE, HYDE PARK.

TO LET, the House recently occupied by Thomas Icely, Esq., M.C. Apply to SAMUEL LYONS,
152 George-street and Charlotte-place.

THE BRADBURY PARK ESTATE, AT CAMPBELLTOWN

TO BE LET, or Sold by Private Contract, part of the above Estate, comprising one hundred and sixty-three acres more or less, of good agricultural land, of which about seventy acres are in cultivation; it is all fenced in, and is one of the best watered Farms in the country. The house is very substantially built of brick, and is in good repair; it contains on the ground floor two parlours, sitting room, kitchen, and closets, dairy, and pantry, and on the first floor five rooms and closets; there are verandahs front and back. The outbuildings consist of stables, large sheds, barns, piggeries, fowl house, calf pens, and slaughter house. There is an excellent garden of about three acres, which is securely fenced round.

Also for sale, Building Allotments, forming a portion of the above Estate, on liberal terms.

For further particulars, and to treat for the above, apply to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 810

TO LET, with immediate possession, in the best situation in the township of Goulburn, a blacksmith's shop, in full trade, with all the necessary tools, and a dwelling house adjoining. Application to be made, if by letter, post paid, to
N. MANDELSON,
743 Goulburn.

TO LET, THE ROSE INN, YASS.

TO LET, that well-known Establishment, the ROSE INN, Yass, the proprietor retiring from business.

To those who know this house, it needs no recommendation, to those who do not know it, suffice it to say, that such an opportunity seldom offers for a married couple, who are inclined to be industrious, and can command a small capital.

The house contains twelve rooms, and is well furnished. The bar is neatly fitted up with Spirit Fountain, Beer Engine, and with every requisite convenience.

It will be let for three or five years, at £150 per annum, with security for the rent if required. The whole of the furniture and fixtures can be taken at a fair valuation. Credit will be given, on security, for the payment of the furniture and fixtures. Any respectable couple wishing to embark in this line, can ensure a very handsome competency in a few years. Application to be made to the proprietor, on the premises, or to his agent, Mr. William Moseley, opposite the White Horse, George-street, Sydney, personally, or by letter post paid.

Yass, January 18. 1141

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT TO NEWLY-ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS, AGRICULTURISTS, MARKET GARDENERS, & OTHERS.

ON MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, BY AUCTION. The Farm of *View Bank,* beautifully situated at Botany, four miles from Town.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

The compact Farm of *View Bank,* situated on the gently sloping hills near Botany, containing twenty acres, cleared, fenced in, and subdivided into convenient paddocks; the whole farm has been under crop, and the soil a rich black loam, admirably adapted for the growth of vegetables.

THE COTTAGE

consists of four comfortable rooms, very neatly painted, verandah, in front, with projecting rooms at each end.

THE "KITCHEN."

is detached, and fitted up with oven, &c. In the yard is an excellent fowl-house and piggery.

The large Grass Paddock contains a never-failing supply of the purest water.

The situation is truly delightful, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the eye being relieved by numerous villas and cottages in the foreground.

The "Farm" is within four miles of Sydney and a quarter of an hour's drive from the "BAY."

Title unexceptionable, and may be seen by applying at the rooms of the auctioneer.

Terms liberal—declared at time of sale. 1354

ON MONDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT. IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

TO NEWLY-ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS, MARKET GARDENERS, MECHANICS, AND OTHERS.

MR. CARFRAE has received instructions to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, 101, George street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock, the following

VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,

Lot 1. Ham Common, situated between the rapidly improving towns of Windsor and Richmond, thus described in the Title Deeds:—

All that piece or parcel of Land, containing by estimation seven acres or thereabouts (part and parcel of forty-five acres of land, granted by the Crown to one John Lewis Spencer, by Grant dated the twenty-ninth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven,) situate, lying, and being in the County of Cumberland, Parish of Londonderry, in the Colony of New South Wales, bounded on the north by a line commencing at a post, being the south-west corner of R. Vance's one hundred acre Grant eight chains ninety links; on the east by a line south, five degrees east seven chains fifty-eight links, on the south by a line west, and dividing it from the other part of the said forty-five acres as aforesaid, nine chains fifty three links to the northern road, and on the west by the northren road to the post above mentioned.

Lot 2. An allotment of Land at Garland Town, county St. Vincent, near Broulee, containing ninety acres, more or less.

Lot 3. A front allotment, at the village of Enfield, on the Liverpool-road, a short distance from Ireland's, with 50 feet frontage and about three hundred feet in depth.

Lot 4. Fifty acres of Land, on the Liverpool Road, in Irish Town, about thirteen miles from Sydney, having a frontage of 600 feet to the Liverpool Road, and immediately adjoining Thornton's Land; there is a weather-board house on this ground.

The attention of the newly-arrived immigrant and industrious mechanics, is earnestly solicited to the sale of the above, as they will be sold positively without reserve, and a safer investment for their capital cannot be found

Terms liberal, declared at time of sale.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

TUESDAY, HALF-PAST 12 O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office, at half-past twelve o'clock,

Eleven tierces square fig negrohead tobacco—a very fine sample, in lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold in or out of bond.

ALSO,

Five kegs square fig negrohead tobacco.

Terms at sale, 1396

TUESDAY'S REGULAR SALE.

Port and Sherry, Tarragona, Teneriffe Bottled Ale and Porter, Porter in wood, Ind and Smith's Ale, Champagne, Case Gin, Rum, Brandy, &c. &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office, on TUESDAY, 30th January, at half past twelve o'clock precisely,

Twenty-five cases Port Wine, three dozen each, of prime quality
Twenty five cases Sherry, three dozen each, London bottled
Seventeen cases Champagne, three dozen each } to close a parcel
Eight quarter casks Port Wine } to close a parcel
Seventeen ditto Tarragona } to close a parcel
Eleven hogsheads ditto } to close a parcel
Eight ditto Teneriffe } to close a parcel
Fifteen quarter casks Marsala } to close a parcel
Two hundred cases Taylor's London bottled Ale } in first-rate condition
Two hundred cases Morley's bottled Porter } in first-rate condition
Twenty hogsheads London Porter, now landing
Twenty ditto Ind and Smith's Ale, ditto
Three hogsheads fine old brown Sherry
One hundred and seventy cases purely white Gin, four gallons each
Ten hogsheads West India Rum, 10 O.P.
Fourteen ditto excellent Brandy.

Terms at sale. 1395

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30. TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

JAVA SUGAR, HYSONSKIN TEA, WINDOW GLASS, MANILA ROPE, BLANKETS, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on TUESDAY, 30th January, at Eleven o'clock, without any reserve,

Five tons Java sugar
Ten tons rice
Forty chests hysonskin tea
Seventy-nine kegs white lead
Thirty-five boxes window glass, 10 x 8
Eleven tarpaulins, 16 x 18, 16 x 20
Thirteen reams foolscap
Five hundred and fifty pairs blankets
Seven tons Manila Rope, assorted.

Terms at Sale. 1320

TUESDAY'S USUAL SALE.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,

Eight cases pine-apple cheese
Forty single Gloucester ditto
Fifteen bags saltpetre
Five quarter-casks brown vinegar
One hundred and thirteen colonial cheeses.

Terms at sale. 1397

BRANDY.

TUESDAY, 30TH JANUARY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

MR. MORT will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, four doors south of the General Post Office, on TUESDAY, 30th January, at 12 o'clock precisely:—

27 hogsheads, 1268 gallons brandy.

Terms at sale 1371

NAIL ROD, BAR, AND SHEET IRON.

On account of whom it may concern, ex *Adrastus,* Chaplin, master, to London, damaged by sea-water.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office, on WEDNESDAY, January 31, at 11 o'clock.

Fifty-three bundles nail rod iron
Twelve bundles sheet ditto
Four bundles round ditto
Eight bundles square ditto
Five bundles flat ditto

More or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash. 72

FREEHOLD BUSINESS PREMISES, SITUATED IN KENT-STREET, NEAR THE AUSTRALIAN GAS COMPANY'S WORKS.

MR. BLACKMAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, "if not previously disposed of by private contract:—

All that excellent substantial Stone built HOUSE and Premises, situated in the most improved part of KENT-STREET, near the Australian Gas Works, and built on part of the JENKINS' ESTATE; this valuable property possesses a frontage of 20 feet to Kent-street, and has a depth of 90 feet to a reserved road, or back entrance,

THE HOUSE

Contains in all eleven apartments, viz.:—

Two kitchens
Two servant's rooms
Shop and parlour
Drawing room and parlour
and
Three excellent bed rooms

EXTENSIVE YARD, twenty feet wide by seventy feet long, with the advantage of a reserved road or back entrance. Any person requiring well arranged business premises, ready to enter upon, without having to experience the toil and expense of building his own house, has only to attend this sale and secure the object they desire; especially upon consideration, they must be well assured that it is scarcely possible that such another favourable opportunity can occur for the purchase of such desirable freehold premises in the CITY OF SYDNEY.

N B.—£300 of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage for 5 years. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale. 1357

JUNO. ORWELL. FAME.

MR. POLACK has received positive instructions to dispose of, at public auction, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, at his Rooms, late Bank of Australia, on TUESDAY next, the 30th January, at 11 for 12,

The whaling barque *FAME,* 202 tons per register, with all her whaling stores, sails rigging, &c., &c., now lying at the Circular Wharf.

ALSO,

The barque *JUNO,* burthen per register 212 tons, with all stores, rigging, sails, as per inventory.

This vessel has gone lately under a thorough repair, and cost upwards of £2000. It is only necessary to add, she can be sent to sea at a very short notice.

AFTER WHICH,

That smart, well known, clipper barque *ORWELL,* 250 tons burthen per register with all her stores, rigging, sails, &c.

Mr. POLACK has no occasion to make any comment. These vessels are to be sold to the highest bidder—they are lying for public inspection at the Circular Wharf, and every information given by the ship-keeper on board.

Terms and conditions made known at time of Sale.

Inventories are lying at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, where every information can be obtained. 1192

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 29th of January, at ten o'clock precisely.

Three bales unbleached calicoes
Two bales white super calicoes
One bale white super shirting
One bale regatta shirts
One bale linen dowlas
One case small pattern prints
One case prints, new styles
One case brown hollands
One case black hollands
One bale flannels
One case whited brown and black thread
One trunk gambroon trousers
One case white and brown drills
One bale duck trousers
One case 6d. and 8d. black silk doubles
One bale regatta shirtings
One box flatners
Three boxes white reel cotton
Two cases coloured merinoes
One case Llama handkerchiefs and shawls
One case seventy-two inch white sheeting
One trunk Valencia waistcoats
One case driving gloves
One case British corahs
Two cases assorted haberdashery
One case thirty six fine white shirting
One case white cotton half hose
One case rich embroidered shawls
One case palm-leaf hats
One case cabbage-tree hats
A few volumes of popular novels
Byron's Works, in 10 vols,
Army and Navy List.

AFTER WHICH,

Ten cwt. Wollongong potatoes.

Terms at sale. 1356

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, HOTEL AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON begs to announce that he will hold his first periodical sale by auction of wines, spirits, ale, porter, &c., at his Rooms, George street, near the Commercial Bank, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock,

When the following will be submitted:—

Forty hogsheads brown stout
Twenty ditto Ind and Smith's ale
Thirty casks Bryant and Davies's bottled ale
Ten hogsheads twenty quarter-casks Woodhouse's choice Marsala
Ten pipes twenty quarter-casks superior Tarragona
Fifty dozen finest Constantia, in one dozen cases
Fifteen dozen finest Frontignac Lunette, in ditto
Twenty dozen Vin du Clicardon, in ditto
Twenty dozen white Rousillon, in ditto
Thirty dozen (quarts) sparkling Champagne
Thirty dozen (pints) ditto ditto
Twenty-eight cases (each two dozen) Claret
Fifty cases (each three dozen) Port Wine
Fifty cases (each three dozen) Sherry Wine
Seventy-five casks, containing three dozen each } Bottled Cider, in fine condition
One hundred cases, containing four dozen each } Bottled Cider, in fine condition
Twenty barrels Cognac Brandy
Fifty hogsheads ditto ditto
Twenty pipes ditto ditto
Twenty-five cases ditto ditto, each one, two, and three dozen
Six barrels Grant's Campbelltown Whiskey, 10 O.P.
One hundred and forty thousand Manila cigars
Twenty hogsheads B.P. Rum
Nine hogsheads fine flavoured Hollands
Twenty cases (each two dozen pints) Cherry Brandy, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1305

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

TO EARTHENWARE AND GENERAL DEALERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, on TUESDAY next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely:—

Twelve light blue and green dinner services
China dessert services
Cups and saucers
Plates, basins, &c. ALSO
Cut tumblers, wines, and decanters
And a quantity of household furniture.

Terms, Cash. 1398

CHINESE CURIOSITIES, &c.

Work Boxes, Tea Trays, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Card Cases, Feather and Ivory Fans, Mats, Baskets, Screens, &c.

The venture of a gentleman recently arrived from China, who is about leaving the colony.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market-place, on THURSDAY, 1st February, 1844, at eleven o'clock precisely, the following goods—

Tea trays and waiters, best lacquered
Card boxes, and loo tables
Work boxes and tea caddies
Ivory and feather fans
Handsome carved ivory chessmen
Handsome carved ivory and sandal-wood card cases
Silk screens, Indian inks and puzzles
Lacquered plates, bottle stands, and shawls
Mats and baskets
Window blinds
Sets of lacquered tables
Stamps, paper knives, &c., &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A quantity of morocco school trunks, violins, reticules, &c. Terms, cash. 1399

SHEEP, CATTLE, AND HORSES. BY AUCTION,

AT THE VILLAGE OF PICTON, NEAR STONE-QUARRY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS INGLIS.

By order of the Trustees.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has been favoured with instructions from the Trustees to sell, on SATURDAY, 3rd February, at eleven o'clock, at the village of Picton,

All the live stock, farming implements, &c., of the above estate, called BARRAGOBANS, consisting of—

One thousand six hundred sheep, exclusive of lambs; hurdles complete
Fifty choice milch cows
Working bullocks
Horses and ponies
Pigs and poultry
Farming implements
Phaeton and harness
Saddle and bridles
Growing crops of maize, &c.

Mr. Inglis has been proverbial as one of the best judges of stock in the district, which the Auctioneer has no doubt will be testified by the selection now offered for sale.

Terms, cash.

The City Auctioneer will be glad to effect any sales by auction after the above sale, at the same place, or within a few miles of it, should any gentleman favour him with orders for the same. 1400

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Port Nicholson, via Twofold Bay, on Saturday last, having left the former on the 1st, and the latter on the 20th instant, the brig *Bee*, 134 tons, Captain Le Grand, in ballast. Passengers—Miss Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Ledgard, Mr. R. Ledgard, Mr. Smith, and one in the steerage.

From Auckland via the Bay of Islands, yesterday, having left the former on the 11th, and the latter on the 18th instant, the brig *City of Sydney*, 196 tons, Captain Munro, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Kirk, Mr. Leggatt, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Keesing.

DEPARTURES.

For Twofold Bay, Port Phillip, and Launceston, on Saturday last, the steamer *Shamrock*, Captain Gilmore, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Menzies, Mr. R. Spence, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Scobie, Mr. A. Macarthur, Mr. Craig, Captain Oldrey, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. B. Boyd, Mr. J. Boyd, Mr. D. Campbell, Mr. Lord, Mr. Townsend, Miss Austin and two children, Mr. Ellison, Miss Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Workman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams and five children, Messrs. Dody, Jennings, O'Brien, Wright, Dousin, Wood, Lloyd, Smith, Germain, Mitchell, Baxter, and Rankin.

For Hobart Town, yesterday, the schooner *Waterlily*, Captain Hayle, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Hathaway, two children, and servant, Captain Booth, R.N., Miss Lovecroft, Mr. Evans, Captain Grant, 51st Regiment, Mr. J. S. Prout, Mrs. Prout, and child, Miss Prout, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and three children, Mr. B. Nettle, an ensign, and eighty rank and file of 51st Regiment, five women, and two children.

For Launceston, the same day, the schooner *Betsy*, Captain Freeburn, with cedar, &c.

CLEARANCES.

For London the barque *Ocean*, Captain Ward, with colonial produce. Passengers—Mr. J. Wroe, Mr. Mark Blanchard, Mr. Thomas Robinson, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Ward, son, and servant, Dr. Caldwell, R.N., Mrs. Aubrey, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, and two children, Mr. R. Murton, Mr. R. Cobden, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman and six children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Beech, Miss A. M'Kellar, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bell and five children, Mr. Smith, Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. R. Gobden, Mr. and Mrs. Rayner, Mr. and Mrs. Caddington and two children, Messrs. G. and J. Anderson, Mr. J. Herbert, Mr. M. Tigue, Mr. and Mrs. Dodd, and three children, Dr. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Purley and child, Mrs. Alexander and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, Messrs. Bears, Clancy, Horner, Rootsey, Shaw, Vance, Skilton, Hazell, Sturgess, Gunn, Newton, Greig, Whritman, Cole, Drysdale, and Madomoiselle Lavisure.

For Moreton Bay, the schooner *William*, Captain Freeman, with a general cargo. Passengers—Mr. A. Boyd, Mr. W. Davis, Mr. R. Booth, Mr. R. Moxtern, Mr. G. Sutherland, and eleven prisoners of the crown.

The *Bolina*, from Twofold Bay, arrived at Auckland on the 6th instant, with cattle. The *Ilena* and *Thomas Lord*, both from this port, had arrived at the Bay of Islands, the former on the 12th and the latter on the 13th instant. The *Isabella Anna*, Captain Beard, was going into the Bay as the *City of Sydney* left; she was to leave for Sydney on the 21st instant. The schooner *Ariel*, Browning, which sailed from Port Nicholson for Sydney the same day as the *Wanderer*, had been compelled to put into the Bay of Islands for water and more ballast, having encountered a heavy gale of wind; she sailed again for Sydney, on the 16th instant. The *Bangalore* was about to leave Auckland for Wymattoe, to take in a cargo of timber for Valparaiso. It was expected that H.M.S. *North Star*, would proceed to Port Nicholson with Captain Fitzroy. The American whalers *Sharon*, thirty-one months out, with 990 barrels sperm, and the *Hope*, nine months out, with fifty barrels sperm and 1850 black, were refreshing at the Bay of Islands. The *City of Sydney* reports the following vessels:—December 15, spoke the London whaler *Nereid*, thirty-four months out, with 1100 barrels sperm; January 20, spoke the Sydney whaler *British Sovereign*, in latitude 33° 58' S., longitude 170° 50' E., with 150 barrels sperm.

The *Waterlily* was towed outside the Heads yesterday morning, by one of the Parramatta steamers.

The *Salus* will clear at the Customs to-day, and sail for London on Wednesday.

The *Herald* is to sail positively on the 20th of March, and not on the 28th as previously mentioned.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

January.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH WATER, morn	HIGH WATER, even.
29	MONDAY	5 9	6 51	4 30	4 54

Full Moon, Feb. 3, 47 m. past 6, afternoon.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

WILL be presented, for the first time, a grand Tale of Enchantment, entitled THE ICE WITCH; OR, THE FROZEN HAND. After which, MRS. BUSHELLE will Sing, (by desire,) "*Rapture Dwelling in my Breast*," from the Maid of Artois; a DANCE by MR. CHAMBERS. To conclude with the laughable Eastern Farce of THE HAPPY MAN.

MR. J. LAZAR, Manager.

Vivat Regina!

CLARENCE RIVER.

THE Subscribers to this Journal at Clarence River are informed, that Mr. HENRY ALDERSON has been appointed agent. All persons indebted to the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* in this place are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mr. H. ALDERSON, he having the receipts printed on yellow paper, and bearing the signature of

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

January 26. 1466

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

THE accounts recently received respecting the sale of horses in India are so encouraging, that we once more draw the attention of settlers and merchants to the subject, and shall continue to do so, although some persons may think that, having once shown the practicability of the scheme, there is no occasion to say any more; but experience has shown us that, even when their own interest is concerned, the settlers of this colony are a most apathetic body. Witness the twelve-months which it took to convince parties of the importance of turning their surplus stock into tallow for exportation. Arrangements are now being made for carrying on the boiling-down system on an extensive scale, but these arrangements ought to have been made in June last. To return, however, to the subject under consideration, the exportation of horses. Good horses can now be purchased in Sydney at from £10 to £15 each: the expense of conveying these horses to India, including commission there, would not exceed £25, of which only £5 need be paid in Sydney, the remainder being made payable when the horses are sold; the value of the horses in India may be estimated at from £65 to £75, say £70, so that there would be a clear profit of about £30 on each horse. It is probable that fourteen or fifteen of the immigrant ships which will arrive within the next six months will proceed to India, and as they are sure to be large ships, they would take with ease 1000 horses, which, divided among the different Presidencies of India would not have the smallest effect upon the price. If this is not done, these ships will have to go away in ballast, and the £70,000 which might be divided between the English shipowner, the Sydney merchant, and the stockholder, be entirely lost. We can hardly conceive it possible to make out a clearer case for a profitable speculation than we have shown; and the system, first introduced we believe by the *Strathedon*, of making the freight payable only on those horses which are safely landed, is advantageous, not only as preventing the settler from incurring any loss, but as ensuring that the captain will take care of the horses entrusted to him. We have sixty thousand horses in the colony: a thousand or two would not be missed.

PORT PHILLIP.

THE files of Melbourne papers came to hand as usual on Saturday. There appear to be the same symptoms of a revival of business, of an improvement in the state of the times, that we have had in Sydney; there had been, as will be seen by an extract in another part of this morning's *Herald*, a marked improvement in the price of stock. At the first land sale held in Portland, on the 20th December, fourteen allotments were offered; four, containing in the whole two hundred and seven acres, were purchased at the upset price; the others remain unsold. The squatters residing at the different stations on the road between Melbourne and Portland have addressed a memorial to the GOVERNOR, requesting that an overland mail between Portland and Melbourne may be established.

NEW ZEALAND.

GOVERNOR FITZROY landed at Auckland on the 26th December, and immediately took the oaths of office. Two addresses, purporting to be from natives of New Zealand, but bearing internal evidence of having been concocted by the land sharks were presented to the GOVERNOR; their principal topic is dissatisfaction at the state of the land regulations, which the GOVERNOR promised to enquire into. Mr. W. SHORTLAND, who has held the difficult and unthankful office of acting-governor since Captain HOBSON's death, had resigned his office of COLONIAL SECRETARY, and been succeeded *pro tem.* by a Dr. SINCLAIR. The Legislative Council met on the 9th instant, when the GOVERNOR presented three short Bills; one for amending the Supreme Court by allowing the appointment of a judge at Wellington; a Bill for introducing Grand Juries, and allowing certain chiefs to sit on them; and a third for giving magisterial powers over the native population in remote districts to certain chiefs. It was expected that the passing of these Bills would only occupy a short time, and HIS EXCELLENCY intended to sail in H. M. S. *North Star* for Cook's Straits about the 16th instant, and on his return would introduce a measure for settling the land claims.

If any of readers have received a paper containing the GOVERNOR's speech at the opening of the Council, we shall feel obliged by the loan of it. We shall give a few extracts in to-morrow's paper.

THE QUEEN.

WE have given to our readers detailed accounts of the occurrences which took place during the QUEEN's visit to the KING OF THE FRENCH, and to Belgium, and we this day give an account of the proceedings during the excursion on the English coast, which HER MAJESTY made previous to going to France. We have thus presented a complete account of HER MAJESTY's voyages for the summer, which we are confident will be read with interest and pleasure by all classes of our readers.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—CRIMINAL SIDE.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE their Honors the three Judges.

INDICTMENT FOR CONSPIRACY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL placed an information upon the file against *Thomas Bell* and *John Hamilton*, late of Parramatta, charging them with having, along with divers other persons at present to the Attorney-General unknown, conspired to defraud the Queen of certain sums therein alluded to.

The two defendants abovenamed appeared upon the floor of the Court, and the information, which was very long and special, having been read by the Prothonotary, they severally put in a plea of not guilty.

Mr. WINDEYER applied, on behalf of the defendants, for a copy of the information, which the COURT immediately ordered.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL applied to have the trial of the above defendants postponed until next sessions, stating that he had been unable to proceed with the case at once, in consequence of an alleged false return, upon which the case for the Crown principally rested, having been sent to England by the Commissariat Department in the usual course of duty, so that they would have to wait the return of a post from that country before it could be produced.

The COURT accordingly ordered the defendants to be remanded until next Sessions, and to be discharged in the interim, upon their present recognizances being renewed for their appearance at the required time.

Dennis Hannan and *John Hamilton* were next called before the Court, and a similar information was placed on the file against them by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who applied for a postponement of trial, upon the grounds before stated.

Mr. WINDEYER moved, on behalf of Hamilton, for a copy of the information; which was ordered by the COURT.

Mr. PUREFOY made a similar application on behalf of the defendant Hannan, and moved also that he might be allowed to enter into his own recognizances only, for his appearance, instead of renewing those formerly given, as his bail were then absent at Parramatta.

The COURT complied with the application as far as a copy of the information went; but decided that the same bail as before given must be still continued, which might be taken on Monday morning, or any other time, if the defendant was not at that moment prepared.

SENTENCES.

Dennis Barry, who had been formerly convicted of manslaughter, was placed at the bar, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL prayed the sentence of the Court upon him in the usual manner.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, addressing the prisoner, said it was now his painful duty to pass upon him the sentence of the Court for the crime of which, by a jury of his countrymen he had been declared guilty,—the grave offence of depriving a fellow-creature of life, which, taking into account the fact of his being himself an officer of the peace, whose duty it was to preserve all persons under his charge from violence, instead of himself attacking them, was a crime of serious magnitude. The Court, however, had taken into consideration the strong recommendation to mercy made by the Jury on account of his previous good character, as well as the still stronger recommendations to a similar effect which had been made since his conviction, and these facts, coupled with the proof of his evident contrition for the fatal effects which had attended this sudden ebullition of his passion, had enabled the Court to deal more leniently with his case than they could otherwise have felt justified in doing. It was important, however, that his offence should be visited with punishment, in order that men like him, who were invested with a brief authority, who were entrusted for a time with the functions of justice, should be taught to exercise towards the persons placed under their charge, a proper degree of humanity and forbearance, to abstain from all violence towards them, and to keep a close guard over their temper, to see that they were not betrayed into any such fits of passion as would induce them to exercise an undue severity. The Chief Constable had fortunately, a sufficient guard over his temper not to feel himself insulted or aggrieved by what had been said to him, and much to his credit, not even to turn round to look at the man from whom the words came; but it was unhappily not so with the prisoner, for the moment he fancied the dignity of his superior officer was touched, he gave way to those passions, of which as a peace-officer, he ought to have had the most perfect command, and struck at the deceased with his stick, no doubt without the slightest intention of depriving him of life, but without the slightest warrantry for so doing. This sort of conduct was not only unlawful, but in a peace-officer was highly disgraceful, and the admitted fact that the prisoner, although previously a man of good character, was of hasty temperament, was a sufficient proof that he ought not to have been retained in the police, being altogether, from such circumstances, a very unfit man to perform the duties of a preserver of the peace. On the occasion of his committing the assault which terminated so fatally, there did not appear to have been the slightest occasion for his interference, as the offence given by the deceased had owed its origin to improper remarks made by the Chief Constable, and the latter under whose charge the man then was, had maintained sufficient command over himself to abstain from all resentment. Under all these circumstances, the Court, while awarding to the prisoner such punishment as might have the effect of deterring others of his class from giving way to similar ebullitions of passion, were happily enabled to deal with him mercifully. The sentence was, that he should be imprisoned in her Majesty's Gaol at Parramatta, for three calendar months.

Mary Ann French, who had been found guilty of perjury, was then placed at the bar.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, that it was lamentable to see a person of her comparative youth brought to the bar of justice for a crime of so heinous a nature as that of bearing false and perjured testimony against others, thereby accusing them of an offence by which, if proved, they would be subjected probably to the punishment of death. There was no crime more awful than that of perjury, which polluted the very stream of justice, more especially a degree of perjury which might have been attended with such evil consequences as that of the present prisoner, if her efforts to secure the conviction of these two men, against whom she had preferred a capital charge, had been successful. He sincerely hoped that the prisoner's eyes would be opened to the magnitude of the offence against God and man which she had committed; but he much feared that his remarks would be lost upon her. He found that she had been already imprisoned three years in that well-known house of crime and misery at Parramatta, to which she must now return; but he rather feared that her association with the bad characters she would find there would tend to prevent her reformation, unless she became fully resolved upon adopting a new line of conduct, the necessity of which resolution he would most earnestly impress upon her attention. The sentence of the Court was, that she should be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the *Female Factory*, at Parramatta, for the space of two years.

William Ponieder was next placed at the bar, having been tried and convicted of uttering a forged note, some days previous, before His Honor the Chief Justice.

The CHIEF JUSTICE expressed his heartfelt regret at seeing so youthful a person convicted of so grave a charge, but as he had ascertained since the prisoner's conviction, that he had arrived at the age of nineteen, and had before been guilty of similar offences, his youth could not form any tangible excuse for his conduct, more especially as he had the advantage of respectable connexions and of a liberal education. Under the present state of the law, no course was left to the Court but to pass upon the prisoner the sentence of transportation for life; but it would rest with the Executive Government to decrease that punishment as might seem meet, and he (the Judge) should take care to make a proper representation of the circumstances of this case to that quarter where alone it could prove effectual.

PERJURY.

William Simpson, who was convicted of perjury on the 18th instant, before His Honor Mr. Justice Burton, having been placed at the bar to receive the judgment of the Court,

Mr. PUREFOY, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted two points in arrest of judgment: first, that the averment in the information "that the defendant was duly sworn, and took his corporeal oath upon the Holy Gospel of God," was not sustained by the evidence adduced at the trial; and, secondly, that the proof of the original plaint and summons filed in the Court of Requests, was no proof that a cause was heard and tried, as alleged in the information. The only legal proof of such trial and hearing being the production of the Commissioner's Cause List, with his judgment entered thereon. In support of the first objection, it was contended that the mode of administering the oath having been particularly set forth in the information, it became a descriptive averment, and as such must be proved strictly; now the evidence showed that the defendant Simpson was not sworn in the usual or common form, by kissing the book; but as a Scotch Covenanter, with his right arm raised, the book lying before him; which, however, he never either touched or kissed. In support of this objection the learned counsel cited Rex v. M'Arthure—Peake's *Nisi Prius*, 21, where it was held by Lord Kenyon, "that the latter form of oath could not be described in the indictment as 'a corporeal oath upon the Holy Gospel,'" and upon such proof held the objection fatal. As to the second objection, Mr. Purefoy submitted that it was an inflexible and indeed salutary rule, that the best evidence shall be offered in every case: and, therefore, that secondary evidence was always excluded until all the sources of primary evidence were first exhausted. Now, the only evidence offered upon the trial, as to the existence of the cause Living v. Simpson (on the hearing of which, the alleged perjury was committed) was, the production of the original plaint, and summons issued thereon; but this was no proof that the cause Living v. Simpson was heard and determined before the Commissioner, as alleged in the information. The tenth section of the late Court of Requests Act, 6th Victoria, No. 15, provides, "that the judgment of the Commissioner, entered on his Cause List, shall be deemed and taken to be a record;" therefore the Commissioner's Cause List should have been produced as the best evidence, and the production of the original plaint in fact proved nothing. The learned counsel, in support of this position, 1 Phill. Evidence, 445; Roscoe on Evid., 125, 756. In conclusion, Mr. Purefoy submitted that in every case, whether the proceedings were before a Court of Record or not, where there was an entry *in writing* of such proceedings and judgment, that written entry must be produced and proved,—and excludes all parol evidence of the fact.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in reply, contended that the book produced by Mr. Duguid, a clerk in the Court of Requests, (in which was entered the cause Living v. Simpson,) was sufficient proof that such a cause was heard, and that although the entry was not made by himself, yet as it was made by his directions, and that the book was under his custody and charge; the entry must be presumed to have been correctly made—and as to the objection taken to the proof of the mode in which the oath was administered, he submitted that as the book was placed before the defendant when sworn, it was as much a corporeal oath as if he had kissed the book.

Their HONORS were unanimously of opinion, that both objections, raised by the prisoner's counsel, were fatal; and that the defendant, Simpson, must be recommended for a free pardon.

His Honor Mr. Justice BURTON observed, that the Court of Requests being a Court of Record, where the cause was tried, the Commissioner's Cause List ought to have been produced, in order to prove his judgment thereon.

The prisoner was remanded; but will be recommended by their Honors for a free pardon.

SENTENCES.

George Luxford, who had been found guilty of forging the signatures to a receipt of money, paid on account of the Barrack department, was then placed at the bar, and

Mr. Justice BURTON, in pronouncing the judgment of the Court upon him, expressed his regret that a man of his former excellent character for honesty and integrity, should have laid himself open to so serious a charge. Fortunately for him, however, the law with reference to the forgery of a receipt was different to that having respect to the forgery of a bill or note, and left the punishment of the convicted party to the discretion of the Court; he should otherwise have been compelled to award the punishment of transportation for life, but considering all the circumstances of the present case, he should fix upon a milder punishment. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

Elizabeth Wiseman, who had been convicted of passing base coin, was then called up for sentence, and Mr. Justice BURTON told her that the punishment prescribed for her offence, under the 15th of George II., which was the only Act at present in force in the colony providing punishments for offences of this nature, was imprisonment for six months, and a recognizance for good behaviour during six months longer. He should therefore sentence her to be imprisoned for six months in Parramatta Gaol, and at the end of that period to find sureties for her good behaviour for six months longer—herself to be bound in the sum of £40, and two sureties of £20 each.

GAOL DELIVERY.

SYDNEY GAOL.

Charlotte Thompson, who had been tried and convicted upon the charge of uttering base coin, was ordered to be discharged by consent of the Attorney-General.

Mary Ann Green, *John Scott*, and *Richard Kelly*, who had each been ordered for trial at the last Quarter Sessions, but had not been tried in consequence of the principal witness in each case not having been obtainable, were each ordered to be discharged.

James Ready, who was charged with manslaughter, was the next person upon the list, but the ATTORNEY GENERAL stated, that he was perfectly convinced, from what he had heard, that the case was wholly one of accident; the unhappy man was at the present moment insane, and could not be brought before the Court, having been detained by the Surgeon in order for greater safety, to have him under his own eye, as from a recent order it appeared that no person could be admitted to the Government Lunatic Asylum, unless they were not only insane but dangerously so.

The COURT ordered the prisoner alluded to, to be discharged.

Catherine Walsh and *William Kent* were each ordered to be discharged, in consequence of their having been detained two sessions without an opportunity having occurred of serving a subpœna upon the principal witness against them.

The next prisoner upon the list, *Michael Maher*, was stated by the ATTORNEY GENERAL to have absconded from the General Hospital.

Mary Ann Baxwell and *Ann Sherwin* were discharged, in consequence of the prosecutor in each of their cases having left the colony.

Owen Moriarty, who is at present in the Hospital, was remanded until the next Bathurst Assizes.

PARRAMATTA GAOL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that the whole of the confines in this gaol were awaiting their trial at the next Quarter Sessions, with the exception of *William Thompson*, a prisoner of the Crown, convicted of manufacturing base coin, and *James Monaghan*, in whose case he had received no depositions; although he found by the time he had been in gaol, that he ought to have been tried at the last Court of Quarter Sessions. He would consent, however, under these circumstances to the man, a discharge.

The Court accordingly ordered him to be discharged.

The whole of the calendar having now been gone through, the Court adjourned *sine die.*

IN EQUITY.

Before their HONORS the three JUDGES.

FLINT V. WALKER.

This was an appeal against the decision of his Honor the Chief Justice; but after the proceedings taken in the case had been read, it was considered too late to enter into the arguments of counsel, and the further hearing of the case was accordingly postponed.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Richard Alexander Wiseman, a second meeting: Thomas Crawford, £814 2s. 6d.; L. Iredale, £230 1s.; L. Leon, £16 11s.; J. W. C. Harvie, £18 18s.; Sophia Wiseman, £2200; J. Porius, £971 16s. 3d.; Gilchrist and Alexander, £63 14s. 4d.; S. Lyons, £271 14s. 8d.; A. and S. Lyons, £107 16s. 6d.; P. Brodie, £64 10s.; Anthony Davidson, £125 8s.; the estate of Potts, Baxter, and Co., £27 16s. 8d.

In the estate of Edward Dormer O'Reilly, a third meeting: L. Iredale, £1 8s.; T. Broughton, £401 7s. 6d.; George Allen, £87 7s. 4d.; J. Aspinwall, £29 14s.; the estate of W. Samuells, £243 3s. 5d.; the estate of Peek and Campbell, £15 4s. 5d.; J. Ireland, £73; A. J. James, £103; J. W. Browne, £41 19s. 9d.; T. T. Smith, £30 8s. 4d.; W. Larter, £7 10s.; the Bank of New South Wales, £400 7s. 2d.; M. A. Gardner, £13 10s. The meeting allowed the insolvent to retain his furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of W. J. Morris, a third meeting: R. and J. Bicknell, £4 12s. 9d.; Benjamin and Moses, £55 13s. 0d.; T. and M. Woolley, £72 6s. 4d.; the Sydney Banking Company, £263 5s. 2d.; T. Davis, £55 16s.; Gadsden, Silwerkrop, and Co., £71 16s.; J. Wilson, £11 17s. 7d.; J. K. Heydon, £4 10s. 0d.; J. Cornell, £6 14s. 2d.; G. Nathan, £0 10s. 6d.; S. Lyons, £1 0s.; D. F. Roberts, £52; J. A. Fraser, £3 14s. 6d.; J. Tonno, £13 3s. 4d.

In the estate of Samuel Deane, a third meeting: The Australian Sugar Company, £94 8s. 3d.; A. B. Smith and Co., £60 10s.; J. Slade, £167; M. R. Thompkins, £3 3s.; Betts and Panton, £96 13s. 5d.

In the estate of Richard Jones, a third meeting: James Stephenson, £202 6s. 4d.; The Alliance Assurance Company, £91 15s.; R. Campbell, £362 10s.; G. Banks, £384 11s. 6d.; The Bank of New South Wales, £4157; The Australian Auction Company, £207 10s.; R. Campbell, junior, and Co., £53 4s. 7d.; Thomas Holmes, £200 16s. 10d.; C. Johnson, £438 0s. 5d.; A. Polack, £635 2s. 11d.; Russell and Hayes, of Manila, £833 19s.; Thomas Allport, England, £1809 15s.; the estate of P. Mitchell and Co., £14 14s. 10d.; Lamb and Parbury, £205; R. Campbell, junior, £3865 15s.; The Bank of Australia, £470. An offer being made to the meeting, to assign the whole estate to trustees for the benefit of the creditors, the same was accepted.

In the estate of Potts, Baxter, and Co., a special meeting was held, in order to obtain the opinion of the creditors as to allowing Mr. L. Potts his furniture, which the meeting were unanimous in allowing. The following claims were also proved: Betts and Panton, £71 19s. 4d.; Russell and Glover, £100, subject to a set-off.

In the estate of William Sherwin, a special meeting: the estate of Peek and Campbell, £300; A. B. Smith, £643 0s. 2d.

In the estate of Henry Terry Sheldon, a special meeting: J. Myers, £9 4s. 10d.; the Savings' Bank, £314 3s. 3d.; W. Carr, £399 16s. 2½d. This meeting was then adjourned till Friday, the 2nd of February.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

James Mohan, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.

James Douglas, as the administrator of Ann Turner, deceased, a third meeting, at half-past ten.

Joseph H. Grose, a special meeting, at eleven.

Prosper De Mestre, a special meeting, at half-past eleven.

Joseph Compton Potts, an adjourned third meeting, at eleven.

AT MAITLAND.—Joseph Swales, a third meeting, at ten.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Robert Tod, a special meeting, to decide on an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Rees Jones, a special meeting, for the trustees to receive directions, at half-past ten.

William Lackey, a third meeting, at eleven.

Hercules Watt, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past eleven.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were sequestrated on Saturday last:—

Henry Sawyer, of Kent-street, Sydney, shoemaker, on petition and affidavit—no schedule filed.

James Wade, of Pitt-street, Sydney, draper: Debts: £2936 8s. 1d. Assets—landed property, £80; personal ditto, £1120; outstanding debts, £32 14s. 2d. Balance deficiency, £1722 18s. 11d.

Joseph Jones, of the Parramatta Road, Innkeeper. Debts: £410 14s. 6d. Assets—landed property, £15; personal ditto, £9 15s.; outstanding debts, £24 16s. Balance deficiency, £361 3s. 6d.

Janet Templeton, of Kelburn, near Goulburn, in the county of Argyle, widow, sequestrated on petition and affidavit. No schedule filed.

Morgan Carroll, of Windsor, publican: Debts, £165 6s.; assets—personal property, £100; outstanding debts (good), £200 14s.; doubtful, £58; balance deficiency, £184 12s.

SCHEDULE FILED.—The second meeting of the creditors of Richard Alexander Wiseman took place on Saturday, when the following schedule was filed:—Debts, £5310 8s. 4d. Assets—landed property, £100; personal ditto, £95; good debts, £671 12s. 3d.; bad and doubtful debts, £2240. Balance deficiency, £4448 16s. 1d.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The Reverend J. Cooper has been appointed to Falbrook and Jerry's Plains. Mr. Cooper, who is in deacon's order, was ordained a few weeks since.

IMMIGRATION.—Up to Saturday evening fifty-six single women, (being the whole number on board) twenty-nine single men, and thirteen families by the *Elizabeth* had obtained engagements. There is still a considerable number of farming men disengaged willing to take places at low wages, and the mechanics finding they cannot obtain employment in Sydney at their respective trades, have wisely determined to accept work in the country districts as farming men.

TEGG'S POCKET ALMANAC.—This highly useful work, which has now reached its ninth year of publication, maintains its character for accuracy and extent of information. We do not know that we can say more than the usual "no commercial man should be without it," which is the standard expression when noticing works of this description.

THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.—We have to request as a particular favour that the friends of the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* will prevent this present day's number of the *Herald* from falling into his hands. His writings for the last few weeks have shown that he is rather weak-minded, and if he were to read the article in our fourth page respecting the Treaty of Limerick, which knocks down so many of his articles, and upsets so many of his arguments, it might be too much for him, and we should be sorry he should be laid *hors de combat*, for his controversial disquisitions are such very funny things, that they serve to amuse us these dull times, especially the novel idea of calling names in Latin, French, or Italian, because he will not be rude.

BUSHRANGING.—Massey, the bushranger, who recently escaped from the lock-up at Yass, has been recaptured by Mr. Hardy, the late Police Magistrate. Holloway with another are still at large, daily committing robberies.

CATTLE, HORSES, &C.—The demand for fat cattle and clean sheep is at present on the increase. Messrs. Bear and Son sold this week a station on the Goulburn, with improvements, with 1300 sheep, at 5s. 9d. to 6s.; another station, 130 miles from town, of 1600 sheep, at 4s. a head: 85 fat cattle have been disposed of by the same auctioneers at from £2 to £3, and one lot of 600 wethers at from 3s. 3d. to 4s. 8d.; one lot of 260, for melting, 70lbs. weight, sold at 6s.; another small lot sold at 6s. 6d. The auctioneers are reaping a rich harvest. Horses have been sold at £18, and mares at from 19 to 20 guineas; stock horses from £10 to £14. Fat cattle at £8 to £8 6s. per head. Wethers, 60lbs., 3s. 6d.—*Port Phillip Gazette.* At Messrs. Bear and Son's weekly horse sale, on Thursday last, nearly 20 horses, of a much better description than usual, were brought to the hammer, most of which found purchasers at better prices than of late. Good useful mares and saddle horses that were warranted, 14 guineas, 15 guineas, 17 guineas, and 18 guineas each: stock horses and screws, 6 guineas, 7 guineas, and 10 guineas each.—*Port Phillip Patriot.*

SYDNEY GAOL.—During the gaol delivery on Saturday, reference was made both by the Attorney-General and the Judges, to the great inconvenience which arose in consequence of there being no hospital or sick ward attached to the gaol. Thus when a prisoner became sick the only course the law authorities could adopt was to order his removal to the General Hospital, whenever a certificate was presented from the Surgeon to the effect that constant medical attendance and care was essentially necessary for the preservation of the prisoner's health, and this system led to many inconveniences, the principal of which was, that the prisoners thus removed were taken from the custody of the Gaoler, and obtained great advantages for making their escape, if they should have an inclination that way, and should be sufficiently strong to carry out the undertaking. One person who was awaiting his trial had already managed to get away under these circumstances, and it was rather a matter of surprise than otherwise that more escapes were not effected, for in addition to the disadvantage of the Hospital itself as a place of security for prisoners, the persons who had the charge of that establishment possessed no legal authority to act as gaolers.

DELAY OF DEPOSITIONS.—During the sittings of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, the Attorney-General remarked that the business of his department was greatly delayed by the practice in the Police Offices of delaying to forward the depositions so soon as might reasonably be done. They were kept back, he had reason to believe, in consequence of the emolument which the clerks derived by giving copies of these depositions; but this was a practice which ought by no means to be allowed until the particulars of the case had been considered by him, in order to determine whether the person committed should be prosecuted or not. The Judges all agreed with the Attorney-General as to the inconvenient and improper nature of this practice, and regretted that although it had been alluded to in similar terms upon several previous occasions, nothing had yet been done to remedy the evil.

ACCIDENT.—An accident, very nearly attended with the most serious consequences, occurred during the regatta, on Friday. A gig belonging to Mr. A. G. M'Lean, of the Surveyor-General's Office, manned by four prisoners, assigned to his father, Captain M'Lean, was about to take its station for the boat race, when they perceived a boat upset, nearly half a mile off; and, disregarding every other consideration, they immediately went to the rescue, and happily succeeded in saving seven very respectable persons, including three females, from a watery grave.

NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—Within the last few days a quantity of *tanned leather* has been shipped by Messrs. Strachan and Co., on board the *Rajah*, for London. The leather is made from colonial hides, tanned with colonial bark, and the process carried on by colonial labour. The tannery is situated at the breakwater, where the manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent. Should this speculation succeed, it will be a vast improvement upon the present method of sending the raw hides and the bark in bulk to tan them with in England. It must be evident that the operations of tanning can be performed in this colony with immense advantage; and it would certainly be better if a steady trade in the manufactured article were to be carried on, than that the present system of destroying whole forests of wattle, and paying more than its colonial value for freight alone in carrying it to a market.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—This Court was opened on Saturday, before Aldermen Flood and Macdermott: the drunkards' list contained ten charges, six defendants were ordered each to pay eleven shillings, or go twelve hours to the mill; two others paid five shillings, with one shilling costs each; and two females for non-payment of eleven shillings were sent to the cells for twenty-four hours. Harriett Daley for drunkenness and a breach of the Vagrant Act, to be confined for one month in Sydney Gaol. The general list contained three remanded and five new cases: Thomas Cook, for embezzlement, was committed for trial; Stephen Dark and J. Scammell, both on suspicion of stealing £30, were remanded till to-day. Thomas Smith, on suspicion of housebreaking and robbery, and having a bunch of picklocks and skeleton keys in his possession when apprehended, remanded till to-day. Alexander Johnson, for drunkenness and using obscene language, bound to good behaviour, as well as John Savage, for disorderly conduct; Charles Busworth, for furiously driving in Pitt-street, fined 40s. with 2s. 6d. costs; H. Murry, for being illegally on Mr. Wyatt's premises, discharged; and Mary Early, for stealing £2, discharged, there being no prosecutor. The Water Police list contained twenty-five cases, and was heard before Alderman Flood, and Messrs. Windeyer and Brenan; sixteen of them were by fifteen Lascars and a Spaniard, all belonging to the *Sir Archibald Campbell*, for refusing to pay wages; after the case of Shark Ashmull had been gone into, the defendant applied to have the hearing of the whole of the cases postponed for one hour, in order to allow him time to communicate with the trustees of the estate of John Terry Sheldon. Eight cases by the chief officers of the ship *Elizabeth* against eight of the crew of that vessel, one against James Glenning for being absent from his ship was dismissed, as the defendant proved that he was not out of the vessel at the time laid in the information. The other seven cases from the same ship were for an assault alleged to have been committed on complainant on Monday, the 22nd instant. For the defence it was contended that as the same case had already been adjudicated on by the Court on the 24th instant, the case could not be re-heard. The Court held that as it had dismissed the case merely on a technical objection, that it was competent for it to hear the case on the merits. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared that on the day laid in the information, three of the defendants named Hurley, Bonner, and Stewart, being intoxicated, the complainant ordered their grog to be stopped, when they all three struck at him, and Hurley struck the complainant in the face a blow with such violence as to make blood flow from complainant's nose. When he requested the other defendants to assist him in securing Hurley, they all refused their aid, and encouraged him to repeat the assault; and also held the complainant until Hurley made his escape. The assistance of the Water Police was soon after obtained, by whom the prisoners were secured, when Hurley managed to break his handcuffs, and ran forward to his berth in the forecastle. It was also given in evidence that the defendants had threatened to take the life of the carpenter, for assisting the complainant in securing Hurley. For the defence it was attempted to be shown in cross examination, that the complainant had no right to stop the daily allowance of grog belonging to Hurley, Bonner, and Stewart; also that he began the disturbance by first striking at Hurley. Two of the defendants, named John Davidson and Richard Baker, were discharged, because there was no direct evidence against them. After the case had been closed, the Court called Mr. Rielly, the Inspector of the Water Police, and elicited from him that the only charitable institution for the benefit of seamen was the Bethel ship, of which the expenses were defrayed by voluntary contribution. The Court then found the five defendants guilty, and ordered William Bonner, Thomas Hurley, and Richard Stewart, each to pay a fine of £3, in default of payment to be confined six weeks in Sydney Gaol. John Knowler and Edward Holden, were each ordered to pay a fine of 20s., and in default of payment each to be confined 14 days in Sydney Gaol. In passing sentence, Mr. Windeyer remarked, that it was an assault of so gross a description, that had it been committed at sea, instead of in the harbour, the Court would have felt itself called on to have sent the whole of the defendants to take their trial for *mutiny*. The hearing of the case occupied the Court for nearly four hours. After the above had been disposed of, the cases by the Lascars against Captain Berkley, of the *Sir Archibald Campbell*, for wages, was again called on; but as the defendant was not in attendance, the whole were ordered to stand over till this day at ten o'clock, as the Court was given to understand that Mr. Johnstone was to appear for the defence. Francis Giles Rogers, late Captain of the *Strathisla*, was charged by Mr. Vailer Solomon, of George-street, owner of the said vessel, with fraud, by obtaining an eight-day chronometer, value £50, belonging to the said vessel, from Mr. Beaumont, watchmaker, George-street. From the evidence given by the complainant, it appeared, that about twelve months ago, the defendant was ordered to leave the chronometer in care of Mr. Beaumont, and about the 11th of December last, after the defendant had been ordered on shore and discharged from the vessel, he went to Beaumont and told him, that as the vessel was going to sea immediately, he required the chronometer to take with him, when it was given up to him. For the defence it was attempted to be shown that an action had been brought against the complainant for £70, claimed as wages by the defendant as captain of the said vessel. In reply, it was contended that defendant had been merely allowed to remain on board by sufferance, as keeper of the vessel. After the case had been gone into, Mr. Beaumont being called, informed the Court that he had been in error when he informed Mr. Solomon that the chronometer had been removed, as it was still in his possession. The case was then dismissed, and the Court adjourned at four o'clock till to-day at 9 A.M.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

CAMPBELLTOWN.

JANUARY 26.—The weather during the last few days has been very propitious; on Monday we had a constant succession of most genial showers, which during the night increased to heavy rain, which continued almost without intermission, until three o'clock on Tuesday, when it cleared up, and a brilliant sunshine succeeded. Tuesday was also the day fixed for his Honor the Commissioner of the Court of Requests to pay us his periodical visit in his judicial capacity, and it is needless to say that he succeeded in giving satisfaction by his decisions in a majority of the cases submitted to him. It is, however, much to be regretted that there were so many cases; but we are confident this does not arise from a

litigious spirit, but from the actu
in trade, the almost total absenc
and the ruinously low price of
produce on which the prosperity
trict mainly depends. Most of t
recovering in the Court exercised
ditable degree of forbearance b
time, in coming to which arran
parties were greatly assisted by t
Commissioner, who really deserve
of all concerned, for his urbanity
manly deportment throughout. T
we believe, one hundred and nin
in the Court for £10 and under,
diately on these being disposed of
was formed to adjudicate in cases
extended jurisdiction. There w
cases on the list; the learned C
was assisted by W. Howe, Jun.,
and Mr. Paul Heron, who acted
On the assessors being sworn, His
ceeded in a lucid address to expla
the nature of the duties they were
to perform, the reasons for ext
jurisdiction of the Court, and ve
alluded to his having been the
the Act of Council under which the
He also read copious and instructi
from the speeches of Lord Broug
inconveniences to which suitors
jected in the recovery of small
instructed the Assessors as to wh
debts were recoverable in the Cou
six cases none excited any particul
except one, Beck v. Bursill, fo
leged to be due to the former. Th
and defendant are both "knigh
hammer," residing in this place,
case being called, a bystander excl

When Greek meets Greek, then comes the

Each party conducted his own case,
being first called, stated that he
chased, on the 1st January, 1843, the
certain premises in Campbellto
Mr. Henry Harper, of Sydney,
mises were in the occupation of
fendant as tenant, he, Mr. Beck,
titled by his purchase to upwards
rent up to the end of the year 184
making application to Mr. Bursill, h
had paid Mr. Harper, which stat
Mr. Beck, found on enquiry was
that three days subsequent to his pu
informed Mr. Bursill of it, and gave
bal notice to pay the rent to him. (
was here interrupted by the defend
indignantly denied having received
notice). Mr. Henry Harper was ex
mined, and endeavoured to prove
Bursill had not paid the whole of th
years' rent to him; but on examin
ments in the possession of Mr. Burs
ascertained that Mr. Bursill had pa
Harper's agents an order above the
the three years' rent, which was the
Bursill's lease. His Honor explained
to the two assessors, and it was
dismissed.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 27th instant, at E
street North, Mrs. Michie, of a daug

At Wellington, on the 8th instant,
Hyeronimus, of a daughter.

On the 27th January, at her reside
sex-street, the wife of Mr. Samuel
of a son.

DEATH.

On the 28th of October, 184
Fisher, of Market Harbour, in Leice
at Bathurst, New South Wales, la
for the Church and School Lands
colony.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUC

*We insert, for the information of th
an abstract of all the public sales
place*

THIS DAY.

MR. CARFRAE.—At his Rooms, at 11
the Farm of View Bank, at Bot
Allotments of Land.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Commerci
Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Haberdashery,

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Room,
o'clock, Spirits, Wines, Ale, Stout,
&c.

MR. A. CAMPBELL.—At the Cattle Ma
11 o'clock, prime Dairy Cattle.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o
Haberdashery, French Ribbons,
12 o'clock, Australian Sugar Com
Shares.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY.—At their
11 o'clock, Haberdashery, &c.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At his Room
morning, Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SMITH.—At
Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Snuff,
powder, Brandy, &c.

A CHALLENGE.

THE *MAID OF* E
Whale-boat, is ope
the *OLD KITTY* for
Pounds or upwards,
without Sperm Whaling gear, the same
as was run on the 26th instant. Applic
be made to William Kennedy, at th
Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point, any day fr
a. m. to six p. m.

CHALLENGE.

THE *SHAD*
hereby offers to
BRIGHT PLANET,
other Second Class Boat
colony.

Moore's Wharf, January 27

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RI

THE STEAM PA
WILLIAM IV.
will leave Sydney fo
above district, on Wed
next, the 31st instant, at 7 P. M.

Commercial Wharf, January 27.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVE

THE SCHOO
ELIZABETH
having been obliged to
to port in consequence
of weather and loss of canvas, will sail ag
Wednesday next. For freight or passa
quire of Captain Riley, on board, or G.
Windmill-street.

January 27.

FOR MELBOURNE,

THE well-know
CHRISTIN
will sail for the above port
few days. For freight or
sage apply to

A. B. SMITH AND C

January 27.

FOR NEW ZEALAND,

Detained in consequence of the wet w
and the Regatta. Positively sails Wedne
next, 31st January, at twelve o'clock,

THE fine fast-sailing
brig *CALYPSO*,
135 tons burthen, Charle
rold, Commander, lying
Queen's Wharf; has room for fifteen
freight for either Auckland, the Bay of Is
Port Nicholson, or Nelson. Her accomod
for passengers are really comfortable—a
table, &c.; and parties desirous of visit
the above ports will never have a more fa
able opportunity. For terms of freight or
sage apply immediately, to the Captain; or,

HENRY FISHER,
Custom's Buil

January 19.

FOR LORD HOWE'S ISLAND.

THE fast-sailing CUT
BLACK SWAN
will proceed to the abov
land, if sufficient indu
offers, the latter end of this week. For fr
or passage apply to Mr. Graham, owner, S
street; or to the Captain, on board, at D
Wharf.

January 23.

BOTTOMRY WANTED, on t
barque *OCEAN*, for London, for a
£750. Tenders will be received till six o
on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at the offic
W. S. Deloitte and Co., Miller's Point.

BROULEE AND MORUYA RIVER,
AND IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT, TO
PAMPULA AND TWOFOLD BAY.

THE new cutter *HARRIETT*, 40 tons, to sail for the above places, on Tuesday, 30th day of January, weather permitting, has excellent accommodations for passengers having been expressly fitted up for the purpose. For freight or passage enquire of the Captain, on board, Dalgarno's Wharf.

January 29. 1450

FOR HOBART TOWN

THE Clipping Schooner *MARY ANN* will leave for the above Port on Sunday next, having only room for ten tons of freight. For freight or passage apply to Captain Williams, on board, at the Union Wharf, or to

WILLIAM DALTON,
Prince-street, January 29. 1452

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE well-known regular trader, first-class British-built ship
PALESTINE.

Apply to Captain Sim, on board, or to
WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
Agent.
Botts's Wharf, Darling Harbour 1438

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE FINE BARQUE *ADRASTUS*, A1, 305 tons, Thomas Chaplin, commander, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply on board; to

HARPUR, BLUNDELL, AND CO.; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
January 29 1426

NOTICE.

THE SHIP *SARAH SCOTT*, Captain Black, will be despatched on the 3rd proximo. Shippers are requested to send their bills of lading for signature, and all having claims against the ship to forward the same in duplicate on or before the 31st instant, to the undersigned.

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.
January 27. 1423

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 British built ship *BUCEPHALUS*, 556 tons Register, is not to proceed to New Zealand, as originally intended; she is open for Freight or Charter, and will be ready to proceed to sea in ten days.

Shippers of horses to Sincapore, Bombay, or Madras, will please communicate immediately with Captain Small (who has been fifteen years in the Indian trade) on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, as, if sufficient encouragement offer, the ship will be despatched to any of the above Ports within a month. This vessel has superior accommodations for cabin passengers, having two excellent state rooms, and lofty poop; her steerage berths also very good. For terms of freight or passage-money apply as above, or to

GEORGE SMALL.
423, George-street, January 27. 1431

VESSEL WANTED.

WANTED, a small FIRST-CLASS vessel, from 150 to 200 tons, to load wool, &c., for England. Apply to

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
1414 Queen-street.

BANK NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending 31st December last, having been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, the same will be paid to proprietors on and after the 1st proximo.

L. DUGUID.
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank Office, Sydney, January 27.
1425

MR. ARMSTRONG, Surveyor and Land Agent, formerly Surveyor to the Australian Agricultural Company at Port Stephens, begs to intimate to those gentlemen who may be desirous of engaging his services, that his terms will be found to be very reasonable, and consistent with the present state of the colony.

From the long experience Mr. A. has had in surveying in this colony, and his acquaintance with those details of practice generally overlooked, he has been particularly successful in determining lost or disputed boundaries, and avoiding those alarming errors which have led to much expense and inconvenience to all parties concerned

DEEDS OF GRANT.

Mr. A. offers his services to parties desirous of applying for their deeds of grant of Parramatta and other town allotments, to supply them with the indispensable particulars, sketches, &c.

FARM AND DISTRICT BOUNDARIES.

In case of doubts or disputes respecting farm boundaries, or the boundaries of the various districts (where they happen to pass through located lands), Mr. A. would be willing to examine and adjust the same.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

Mr. A. takes this opportunity of submitting to trustees, and other persons interested in insolvent estates, the propriety of adopting the following method in cases where landed property is chiefly concerned, viz.: to have the land surveyed, and judiciously allotted—the surveyor to place a proportionate value on every lot, according to its peculiarities. An appropriation might then be made to each creditor of his share of the same, instead of allowing the whole to lie dormant and unproductive, or to be sold for a mere nothing.

PLANS, &c.

Mr. A. suggests to the proprietors of building allotments in Sydney and its neighbourhood, and the various townships, the very great importance of having accurate plans of their properties, made out agreeably with their grants or conveyances, to be preserved by them, which will enable them at any future time to determine the proper lengths and bearings, and to detect any encroachments that may be made.

Plans drawn as usual, of lands for sale or lease, either plain or highly embellished, with views of the adjoining scenery attached, if required

Plans reduced and placed in the margin, or at the foot of deeds of conveyance, leases, deeds of gift, wills, &c., to assist in describing and identifying the land; this valuable appendage is now recommended by most Solicitors.

Plans of estates copied from authentic data, and bound as a book, with references, &c., or terriers, a method much adopted in England, particularly where the lands lie scattered. This is particularly recommended to the heads of the various religious communities.

QUIT-RENTS, &c.

In those instances where property is much subdivided and quit-rent is due, it is well known that Government is in the habit of demanding the sum due on the whole grant, from one individual, leaving him to be repaid by the proprietors of the subdivided portions. Mr. A. would be happy in such circumstances to ascertain the correct quantity (by survey or otherwise) each person is possessed of, so that justice may be done to all.

Mr. A. offers himself to landed proprietors having an extent of alluvial or other land adapted for cultivation, who may wish to lay out small farms for the purpose of locating emigrants (on lease or otherwise) giving to each a share of the natural advantages of the space to be divided.

Mr. A. also offers himself as Agent for collection of Rents, &c., &c.

Terms for the above, (and all other matters usually undertaken by a Surveyor and Land Agent) may be known on application at Mr. A.'s residence, Macquarie street, near Hyde Park Barracks.

All letters post paid. 1409

A CARD.

DR. W. B. NEVILLE, of London, Accoucheur, has arrived in this colony, and may be consulted daily at Mr STALLARD'S, Bligh street, opposite Mr. Campbell's

Dr. Neville attends the poor gratuitously, on a respectable recommendation.

Sydney, January 29.

Just published, in 8vo price 8s. 6d., boards,
ON INSANITY AND NERVOUS DISEASES
THEIR NATURE, CAUSES, AND CURE:
By W. B. Neville, M.D. L.C.A., late one of the Council of the British Medical Association, Honorary Member of the Royal Jennerian Society, London, &c., &c.
Printed for Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, Paternoster-row, London.

"The author of this work enjoys the most extensive opportunities of observing and studying all the forms of mental alienation; and gives an excellent description of the various degrees of mental aberration; he cites the best writers on this class of disorders, both national and foreign; he adds his own conclusions after many years' faithful observation; and his work must be perused with great interest and instruction, both by the general and medical reader. It is not a metaphysical disquisition on the various degrees of mental aberration, but it is a faithful history of insanity as it appears in every day life. We differ from Dr. Neville upon many points with regard to the pathology of insanity; but we readily admit that his work, upon the whole, is calculated to do great good to the public, and to afford important information to the junior members of the medical profession."—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

"This is a very scientific compendium, evincing considerable research and sound judgment. There are many original and judicious observations in this volume on therapeutics. In our next number we shall adduce a very interesting extract respecting large doses of soda in indigestion."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review, April, 1836.*

"This work may be read with profit by the general practitioner, and by the lawyer, who is anxious to know something more precise concerning the incidents of the class of maladies in question, than is to be collected from the dicta of the courts and the opinions of legal writers."—*Athenæum, May 14, 1836.*

"We cannot dismiss Dr. Neville and his book without giving him our word of praise for the diligence and research evinced by him throughout his treatise; and also for the candour and impartiality with which he states and canvasses the opinions of his medical brethren."—*Monthly Review, June, 1836.*

"Dr. Neville's work is a publication of the utmost consequence, and we consider it a duty we owe to the public to note observations to a volume displaying medical expositions of such undoubted curative efficacy."—*Morning Chronicle, May 14, 1836.*

"We think Dr. Neville's work of importance and merit, and certainly deserving the most scrupulous attention." *Standard, March 1, 1836.*

"In conclusion, we have observed that Dr. Neville's work has been more extensively and generally quoted by the leading journals of the day than usual."—*Examiner.* 1408

MILD APERIENT, OR ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

For Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Giddiness, Sick Headaches, &c.,

PREPARED BY
A. FOSS,
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,
Pitt-street North, and Corner of George and Park streets, Sydney.

THESE pills are strongly recommended as one of the best medicines for bilious complaints, viscid concretions, disorders of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, and sick headaches, so prevalent in this colony, occasioned by indigestion through free living, intemperance, and the various affections incidental to the climate of New South Wales.

The peculiar efficacy of these pills is, in promoting a due secretion of bile, a redundancy of which frequently produces heartburn, giddiness, nausea, headaches, loss of appetite, and rejection of food. They will be found highly beneficial in all dyspeptic affections, spasms in the stomach and bowels, by which the functions of the viscera become impeded.

These pills require no confinement, or alteration of diet; being free from all mercurial preparation, there is not the slightest fear of taking cold during their operation; and, assisted by moderate exercise, will promote a healthy action of the liver, and remove those obstructions which generally produce the above complaints: in fact, they stand unrivalled as a family medicine.

The salutary effects, produced in all cases for which they are recommended, render them worthy the notice of travellers in particular, and of persons who experience unpleasant sensations in the morning after an immoderate indulgence in the luxuries of the table. 1441

MURRAY'S CONCENTRATED FLUID MAGNESIA AND ASCIDULATED SYRUP.

THE undersigned has on sale the above celebrated medicines

This elegant preparation of Magnesia possesses all the medicinal virtues of the common Magnesias, without any of their deleterious properties, AND HAS BEEN STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY A VAST NUMBER OF THE MOST EMINENT MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS OF EUROPE, as being at once a mild, safe, and pleasant aperient, AND AS BEING THE PUREST PREPARATION OF MAGNESIA YET PRODUCED, "the medical value of which cannot be too highly estimated." It gives speedy relief in heartburn, and acidities of the primæ viæ; has been found to compose the stomach in a few minutes, after excesses or hard drinking. It has almost invariably succeeded in removing fits, spasms, headaches, and gastric coughs, to which delicate persons are subject from acidities and crudities of the stomach and bowels; and is a certain preventive of sea sickness. When mixed with the acidulated syrup it produces a grateful effervescent draught.

IN PINT BOTTLES, 3s. EACH,
ACIDULATED SYRUP, 2s. DITTO.
A. FOSS,
Pitt-street North,
And Corner of George and Park streets.

TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, at such prices as will defy competition:—

Henry's Magnesia, Moxon's Magnesian Aperient, Franks's Specific, COPAIBA CAPSULES; Cockle's, Dixon's, Towers's, Parr's Life, and Leake's Pills; BEATSON'S RINGWORM LOTION, Steers's Opodeldoc, Butler's Marking Ink (with and without preparation), Butler's Tasteless Seidlitz, Leeming's Salts, BUTLER'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, Elastic Gum Rings, Powder Puff (with and without boxes); GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE, with every variety of Perfumery.

Quinine, Camphor, Balsam Copaiba, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Rhubarb, Jalap, Calcined Magnesia, Sarsaparilla, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Tartarized Soda, Cream of Tartar, Essence of Lemon and Bergamotte, Oxalic Acid, Poppy-heads, Cubebs, Acetate and Muriate of Morphia, Strychnine, ARSENIC, CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, QUICKSILVER, SAL AMMONIAC, BUTYR OF ANTIMOND, BLUE STONE, MURIATIC and NITRIC ACIDS, OIL OF VITRIOL, LOGWOOD CHIPS, Olive Oil, in jars, &c.

A. FOSS,
Pitt-street North,
1439 And Corner of George and Park streets.

ON SALE by the undersigned, at very REDUCED PRICES:—

PICKED AND BOOK ISINGLASS, Tapioca, Pearl Sago, Arrowroot, Macaroni, Vermicelli, fine SALAD OIL, SARDINES, SALMON, Preserved Meats of every description, SPERM and patent WAX CANDLES, CARRIAGE LIGHTS, TAPERS, bleached and unbleached Jamaica Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Mustard, Starch, Blue, bottled and other Fruits, Pickles and Sauces of every variety, basket Salt, Chinese and English Preserves, Capers, Olives, English Vinegar, Coffees, Teas, REFINED and OTHER SUGARS &c., &c.

ENGLISH RENNETTS, at 8s. per dozen
ENGLISH ANNATTO, equally low.

A. FOSS,
1448 Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE, the cutter *RUTH*, 15 Tons burthen, now lying at Thom's Wharf, with all her sails, anchors, and stores. Apply to

JOHN GIBLETT,
90, Pitt street.
January 29. 1456

SYDNEY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a fourth Instalment of 10 per cent. upon the original amount of stock in this Company will be payable to the shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of February next, upon application being made to the Manager, at the Company's Office, George-street.

T. W. SMART,
Manager.
Sydney Banking Company,
Sydney, January 25. 1410

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Institution for the election of Officers and Members of the Committee of Management, for the year 1844, will be held in the Theatre of the Institution, in Pitt-street, on Tuesday Evening, the 6th day of February. The ballot will commence at 7 o'clock, and close at 8 precisely, when the chair will be taken for general business.

By order of the Committee,
J. S. DURR
1420 Secretary.

ST. JAMES'S PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the Grammar School, in Phillip-street, on Friday next, the 2nd February, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The Lord Bishop of Australia has kindly consented to take the chair. 1457

OUTFITTING AND GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
BEEHIVE, PITT-STREET.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, wishing to convince parties of the advantages to be obtained in purchasing from his establishment, begs to call their attention to his immense stock of drapery goods, which he has reduced to prices far less than any house in New South Wales.

C. N., feeling grateful for the preference he has received during the time he has been in business—nine months having now elapsed since he opened the establishment, which is now noted throughout the colony as the cheapest house in Sydney—feeling confident that no house in the city can compete with him in prices for goods of the same quality, solicits the attention of the public to the circumstances which enables him to undersell all other houses: having purchased nearly the whole of his immense stock for CASH, since the depression of the markets, gives him the advantage of having all his goods bought cheap. And the list of prices will convince parties wishing to study economy that the BEEHIVE IS THE MART FOR BARGAINS.

Notice—*Cash only, and no abatement.*

THE SILK DEPARTMENT.

Black and coloured gros de Naples, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 3½d., and 2s. 6d.
Very best double ducapes, 3s. 6d. and 4s., usually sold at 5s. 6d. and 6s.
Chiné gros de Naples, 1s. 11½d., 2s. 2½d., to the very richest poult de soies, 3s. 6d.
Plain and chiné satinettes, 1s. 9d., 3s. 4½d., 3s. 9d; very best made, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.
A large assortment of Gotha figures, quite a novelty, 3s. 6d.; cost in England 5s. 3d. per yard
Large lot of Candy's best satins, black and coloured, at less than the English cost
Mousseline-de-laine dresses in great variety, 10 yards each, at 2s 9d., 4s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.
One case real French ditto, of a very superior quality, 14s.—the May fashion in England, well worthy the attention of ladies, being quite a novelty
Printed muslin dress, 2s. 6d.
French ditto, 's. 6d.
Silk striped foulard ditto, 7s. 9d.
Belzorine dress, 6s. 6d.
Five four French printed cambrics and jaconets, 1s.
Newest style printed dresses, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.
Best London chintz, 5s. and 6s. 3d.
Furniture chintzes, 16s. per piece
Checked and striped muslin dresses, 5s. 10d. to 8s

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

Super calicos, 2¾d.; ditto, free from dress, 3½d.
Long cloth, Horrock's finish, 6, 7, and 8, the finest number
Sheetings of every description, at equally low prices
Huckabacks and diapers for towelling, 7½d., 9d., and 1s.
Table diapers, all widths

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Two bales very superior white counterpanes, commencing at 4s. 6d., to the finest and largest sizes
Coloured ditto, commencing at 2s. 6d.

HOSIERY, PER *HAMLET.*

The best selection of ladies' black and white cotton hose; children's socks, white, coloured, and unbleached, commencing at 2s. 6d. per dozen, or 2½d. per pair
China silk socks, 1s. 3d. per pair
Coburg, Victoria, and Grecian worsted boots
Ladies' black and white silk hose
Ladies' and gentlemen's black, coloured, and white kid gloves, of a very superior description, from the well known house of Den and Co.
Silk, lace, thread, and Berlin gloves of every kind and size
Stout white cotton braces, from 4s. 6d. per dozen
A very superior assortment of India rubber braces.

CLOTHING.

The ready made department comprises goods of all sizes, and a quality equal to any House in the world; an advantage to be derived from purchasing at this establishment, any misfit will be exchanged.

Superfine dress coats, from 21s. to 35s.
Ditto frock, silk lined, 30s. to 50s.

WAISTCOATS

Valencia and quilting, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
English and French satin, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

JACKETS.

Grass cloth, jean, and drill, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Blue cloth, 14s 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Moleskin, 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Ducks, 54s. to 78s. per dozen

TROWSERS.

Duck, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 8d.
Military duck and drill, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Cantoon and white moleskin, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Gambroon and cassinet, 5s 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Cassimere, doeskin, buckskin, 10s 6d. to 16s 6d.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.

The Tailoring Department defies competition, under the superintendence of Mr. Todd. C. N. having engaged a first-rate Cutter, who has had considerable experience in several of the first London houses, gentlemen may rely on prompt attention to their orders. The following is a list of prices:—

Superfine black and coloured cloth coats £1 15s
Ditto West of England, lined with silk, £2 10s.
Very best ditto, ditto £3 10s.
English Tweed, £1 10s.
Coloured ditto, £1 15s.
Gambroon summer cloth, £1 1s.

TROWSERS.

Buckskin, 11s. 6d.
Ditto West of England, 18s 6d.
Doeskin, all colours, 16s 6d.
Cassimeres, ditto ditto, 18s. 6d.
Very best West of England, black, £1 7s.
Tweeds, 12s. 6d.
Sir John Jamison's Tweed, 15s.
Gambroon, cassinet, &c., 7s 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Military drill and duck, 6s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.

WAISTCOATING,

Valencias and quilting, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Silk and satin, 12s to 15s.
Best French ditto, 20s.

SHIRTS.

Regatta and striped shirts, 21s. and 22s.
Superior longcloth ditto, linen fronts, wrists and collars, from 36s., very superior, 60s.
Very best made, 72s.
China silk handkerchiefs, from 9½d. each. 1449

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The reply of the Rev. Dr. Lang, published in the *Herald*, to my letter of the 19th instant, contained a repetition of his former language, which might lead the public to consider that I had lost the confidence of the Committee of the Australian Library, and consequently be of serious injury to my professional character.

I beg to enclose the following letter in reply thereto, which I trust will end this unpleasant matter.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY GINN,
Architect.

January 27.

Mr. Henry Ginn, Architect

Sir,—I have laid your letter of the 23rd inst., before the Committee of the Library, which met this afternoon, and they have unanimously empowered me to state to you, that with your talents, and diligence, and attention as architect of the new Library, erecting under your superintendence, they have hitherto been highly satisfied. In so far as the Committee had anything to do with the election of Mr. Hume, they have individually desired me to declare, that their voting for that gentleman did not at all arise out of the least want of confidence in your integrity or abilities

Mr. M'Leay's statement was his own, and with it this Committee had nothing to do; they would be sorry indeed, by any act, to injure the professional character of a young man, with whose conduct they have so much reason to be pleased as with yours.

I remain, sir,
You obedient servant,
T. SHADFORTH,
Secretary.

P. S.—The Committee authorize you to make any use of this letter you please.

Australian Subscription Library,
January 29, 1844. 1434

SCOTCH TWILLED SHIRTS AND SHIRTINGS, FROM SCOTLAND DIRECT.

WILLIAM COLEMAN begs to inform his friends, that he has received, ex *Herald*, his first importation of real Scotch Twilled Shirts and Shirting, which he can now offer at reduced prices.

George street,
Opposite Peek and Campbell's. 1412

GREAT SALE OF LINEN DRAPERY, SILK MERCERY, AND HABERDASHERY.

THE present alarming state of the colony has induced the undersigned to offer the whole of his extensive stock of SILK MERCERY, LINEN DRAPERY, MILLINERY, HOSIERY, and FANCY GOODS, for CASH ONLY, at 25 per cent. under the cost price. The public can depend upon this stock being of sterling quality; they will have the advantage of selecting from £15,000 of fresh goods, by the late arrivals, now opening, in addition to £10,000 of the general stock; in case the stock is not disposed of this season, the remainder will be sold by auction.

Ladies requiring whole pieces of linen, sheetings, long cloths, will be served upon the same terms as wholesale buyers. A few prices are quoted:—

9-8 Soft super calicoes, at 6s., 9s., and 10s., piece of 25 yards
Superior fine thirty-six inch long cloths, 6d., 7½d., to 9d per yard
4-4 Stout Wigan sheeting calicoes, 7d. ditto
10-4 Stout Barnsley ditto, 18d. ditto
8-4 Stout grey sheetings, 10d. ditto
6-4 Jacconet cambric, and book muslins, 7s. 6d to 10s 6d.
6-4 Small pattern checked ditto, 8s. to 10s. 6d.
Large pattern checks for dresses, 1s.
Check muslin dresses, 5s. to 8s. 6d. the dress very superior
Embroidered ditto, new styles 15s.
9-8 Printed jacconet muslins, warranted fast colours, 1s. 1½d. per yard
Chintz muslin dresses, 4s. each; French and town printed muslins all new styles, and warranted fast colours, 11s. 6d.
Organdie and Balzarine muslins, 10 yards in dress, 9s. 6d.
White and black corded petticoats, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
4-4 Brown Hollands, 6d., 7d., and 10½d. per yard; rough brown, from 9½d. to 1s.
3-4 Huckaback, 7d. to 9d; glass cloth, 6d. to 8d.; three-quarter fine dispers, 9½d. per yard
Nursery diaper. China grass cloths, for Jackets, 10½d. to 1s 3d. per yard
Irish linens, 3s., lawns, 2s. 3d. ditto
4-4 and 5 4 fine linen sheeting, 1s. 3d. to 1s 9d.; coloured batiste and muslins, for bonnets and linings, 9d., with a great variety of worked muslin insertions and edgings, from 4d. to 9d. per yard

In ready-made and baby linen there is an excellent assortment, and at such prices as cannot fail of giving satisfaction. Infants' short robes, from 6s. to 15s.; infants' long robes, richly worked, 8s 6d. to 20s.; handsome christening robes, 27s. 6d. to 35s.; children's white muslin pelisses, 9s. 6d.; coloured jean frocks, 5s.; worked frock bodies, from 1s. 9d to 2s. 6d.; rich thread laces, for collars, and infants' caps, 15d. to 2s. 6d: black silk and cotton laces, from 2½d. per yard; infants' richly braided satin hoods and bonnets 13s. 6d.; white and coloured hoods, quite a new style, 12s. 6d.; long kersey cloaks, 30s.; white muslin cloaks, 12s.

A great variety of ladies' fashionable morning wrappers, 12s. 6d.; richly worked fancy and lace muslin ditto, 25s. to 32s. 6d.

Long cloth night wrappers, 7s 6d.; flannel dressing and bathing gowns, 18s to 27s. 6d. ladies' checked muslin night caps, 7s. 6d. the half-dozen; fashionable worked muslin caps trimmed with lace, from 15s. to 30s. the half-dozen.

In the ribbon and fancy department, there are a great many novelties, and the variety is not to be equalled out of London, both for style and quality. A beautiful assortment of light bonnet ribbons, in every shade of colour, will be offered from 6d. to 15d.

French satin ribbons, in all colours for trimming, from 1½d. to 6d.; cap ribbon, 2½d to 6d.
Blond quillings and edgings, 1d. to 3½d

French blond, and edgings, and laces, 4½d. to 6d.
Light artificial flowers, in cap sprigs, 1½d. to 4½d.
Best French cap ditto 4d. to 6d.; cap sprigs, 2½d.

In the millinery, ladies will find this extensive establishment contains the largest, cheapest, and by far the most stylish assortment of bonnets, in silk, satin, straws, tuscan, hip, and fancy tuscans, with a great variety of materials and shapes.

Cardinal cloaks, scarfs, and capes, in black and white lace, and watered silks

In the silk and fancy department there will be found some decided bargains, both in rich silks satins, and watered poult de soies, suitable for dinner or evening dresses, white and coloured satins for linings and trimmings 3s. per yard, rich stout satins and satinettes, in all colours, 4s. to 5s. 6d. per yard, white and coloured areophane crape 3s., China silks and camlets 4s. to 5s.

Hosiery—Women's white cotton hose, 8s., 10s., and 12s. per dozen; children's socks, from 3s. to 7s. per dozen; children's worsted boots, 2s. the half dozen; black lace gloves, 7½d. to 1s. per pair; white and coloured silk gloves, 15d. to 18d.; black and coloured lace mits, 3s. 6d. the half dozen; Lisle thread, 4s. 6d. the dozen; women's silk hose 3s. per pair; men's silk socks, 3s. 6d. per pair; brown socks, 3s. 6d. the half dozen; with the usual assortment of merino, lambs' wool, and cotton vests and drawers, cotton, silk, and India rubber braces, silk and satin opera ties, stocks, and handkerchiefs, Taglioni and Chesterfield coats, &c.

Families and Hotel-keepers would find it advantageous to inspect and make their purchases from the above stock, as every article is genuine, and of the best make.

Orders for any of the above Goods taken at the Mart and Store, and delivered there free of any charge for freight.

J. RICKARD'S,
George-street,
1463 Two doors south of the Post Office.

MARRYATT'S NEW CODE.

TWO SETS of the above Signals and Book, complete, for sale. Apply to the Captain, on board the ship *Elizabeth*, or to A. B. Smith and Co. 1437

JOHN KNATCHBULL

CHARLES RODIUS respectfully begs to acquaint the public that he is preparing, and will shortly publish, a lithograph likeness of John Knatchbull, convicted on Wednesday last, of the murder of Ellen Jamieson, of whom a likeness in profile will in the same drawing be subjoined. 1415

JOHN HOLT,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, GEORGE ST.,
(Opposite the Police Office.)

BEGS to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the support with which they have kindly favoured him, and to announce to them that during the time occupied in alterations at present making in his shop, the business will be conducted as usual on the same premises.

George-street, January 26 1404

MAITLAND GENERAL STORE.

J. RICKARDS having purchased from the trustees of Messrs. Laurence Potts and Co., the whole of the extensive stock of Groceries, Ironmongery, and Drapery, begs to inform the inhabitants of Maitland he intends commencing business as general Storekeeper; the old stock will be sold at a great sacrifice, to make room for fresh goods which will be offered at Sydney prices. There has been a great addition to the drapery department, which will be constantly supplied from the Sydney establishment. Further particulars will appear in a few days, when the stock will be thoroughly assorted.

West Maitland,
Opposite the Rose Inn. 1461

JAMES MELVILLE begs leave to return his best thanks for past favours, and will feel greatly obliged by all parties indebted to him settling their accounts without delay, with his agents, Messrs. Melvile and Lambert, who have full power to act for him.

39. Pitt-street, January 23 1465

GUNDAGAI GENERAL STORE—MEDICINES.

THE Settlers on the Murrumbidgee, and to the southward, are informed, that in addition to the supplies usually kept at country stores, there is continually on hand at the above establishment, a stock of sheep, cattle, horse, and other drugs and medicines, which will be dispensed by a qualified person at Sydney prices. 1406

GROCERY STORES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE present is a favourable time to lay in a stock, present prices not paying the importers.

JOHN FEARNLEY AND CO.
Grocers, &c., 614, Lower George-street, opposite the site of the Old Gaol. 1455

FOR SALE,

A WELL-BUILT English PHAETON, for one or two Horses, newly lined, and in perfect order, with patent axles, and double harness, complete. It is particularly adapted for country use. Price thirty guineas. To be seen at Mr. Weaver's, Coach Manufactory, Castlereagh street. 1418

AN English-made patent Mangle for Sale. For particulars apply to James Hughes, at Mr. Smith's Soda Water Manufactory, Pitt street. 1421

MONEY LENT.

TWO-THIRDS of the market value advanced on small parcels of property, not land or houses, at a reasonable rate of interest. Apply to

J. K HEYDON,
1469 At his Auction Mart, King-street West.

WOOL SORTING.

THE undersigned is ready to receive Wool, for assorting and classing, at his Stores, Miller's Point, and repacks it into the same bales, at one farthing per pound; if required, skin, pieces, and greasy wool, will be taken in payment, at the highest market price for colonial manufacture. Cash advances obtained on bills of lading of wool, according to the exchange. Sales or purchases effected

FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
Woolbroker.
Bligh-street and Miller's Point. 1433

TALLOW! TALLOW!! TALLOW!!!

ONE POUND of the best White Colonial Soap given for every pound of good rendered Tallow, at

WM. B. ALLEN'S
Soap and Candle Manufactory, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street. 1460

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Agent for the Proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* Newspaper, begs that the subscribers at Parramatta who do not receive their papers on the day of publication, will please to communicate the same to him.

N.B. H. T. also requests that no person or persons will pay any money to any person on account of the said Newspaper, without receiving a printed receipt on yellow paper, signed "Kemp and Fairfax," as no written receipt will be acknowledged.

Parramatta January 29. 1405

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in compliance with the Rules of this Honorable Court that HUGH JOHN CHAMBERS, of Bathurst-street, in the city of Sydney, who has duly served under articles of Clerkship to David Chambers, lately of Sydney Solicitor, and under assignment thereof to George Kenyon Holden, of King-street, in Sydney, aforesaid, Solicitor, intends to apply on the last day of this present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the said Court.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1844. 1470

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joshua Frey Josephson, of Enmore, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, who has lately served under articles of Clerkship to James Norton, of Sydney, aforesaid, Solicitor, intends to apply on the last day of the ensuing term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. Dated the 27th day of January, A. D. 1844.

1407 J. F. JOSEPHSON.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, PER "BUCEPHALUS," CAPTAIN SMALL, FROM LONDON.

THE Consignees of the undermentioned Goods, shipped by Theodore Gumbricht, of London, are hereby requested to pass their entries at the Custom House within three days from this date, or they will be stored at the risk and expense of the shippers, and afterwards sold by public auction to pay freight and other charges thereon, viz.—

3913 bars Iron, no mark
60 bundles Iron, no mark
10 bundles Steel, I-H
5 bundles Steel, TF
165 Cart Boxes, no mark
200 bundles nail rods, no mark
50 kegs Nails, G in diamond
400 bundles Iron, no mark
19 rolls Lead, TG
16 kegs Shot, TG
4 tierces Lead, TG
60 boxes Tin, TG.

Ship *Bucephalus*, Flour Company's Wharf,
Sydney, January 29. 1429

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF GEORGE PAYNE, OF CAMPBELLTOWN.

WITH reference to the sale of the Insolvent's property, advertised in this day's *Herald* to take place at Campbelltown, on Thursday next, the 1st proximo,—the public are hereby cautioned not to purchase any cattle or horses branded GJP or CP, all of that brand being the property of my children.

ELIZA GATHWAIT.
January 27. 1411

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF REES JONES.

A MEETING in the above Estate, in conformity with the provisions of the Act, has been called by the Trustees, to be held before His Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the directions of the Creditors as to the expediency of prosecuting certain claims due to, and for general purposes connected with, the Estate.

The Creditors generally are very earnestly requested to attend.

J. W. GOSLING, } Trus
1427 D. DANIELS, }

WANTED FOR CASH, a few score Jenny Spindles; also, a few weaving shuttles and reeds for looms. Apply to W. Mandesley, three doors from the Dog and Duck, Brickfield-hill. 1417

WANTED FOR CASH, a Herd, from four to six hundred head of good cattle, with station fit to be entered on immediately. The northern district preferred Apply to Mr. Stubbs, post paid, Mart, King-street.

1448

WANTED, for Cash, an improved Farm, from one to three thousand Acres, within twenty miles of Parramatta. Apply, by letter post-paid, disclosing full particulars, addressed to the undersigned.

J. B. DARVALL.
Elizabeth-street, Sydney, Jan. 27. 1430

A SITUATION WANTED, as Superintendent over a Sheep or Cattle Establishment, by a party who has had the management of an Establishment for the last three years. Respectable references and security will be given if necessary. For further particulars apply by letter to Z. A., *Herald* Office, will be attended to. 1453

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, between the hours of six and eight this morning, between Elizabeth-street and the Market, a Lady's Gold Chain with an Eye Glass, set in gold. Whoever has found the same, by bringing it to Mrs. Ruttlidge, Elizabeth-street South, will receive the above reward.

Saturday, 27th January, 1844. 1465

TO LET, a House in Castlereagh-street South, adjoining the Roman Catholic School. For particulars apply next door, to Thomas William Leirange, or to

MR. J. B. JONES,
1416 York-street.

TO LET, a new House in Clarence-street, with four rooms and kitchen, with a back entrance. Rent one pound per week. Also, two houses in Parramatta-street, with four rooms. Rent, eight shillings per week. Apply to Mr. Darcy, Red Bull Inn, or to R. W. Moore, Fortune of War Hotel, George-street North.

1450

TO BE LET,

BY MR. ANDREW NASH, of the Woolpack Inn, Parramatta, six or eight thousand sheep, on halves of wool and increase; the same to be delivered to approved persons in the neighbourhood of Lake Bathurst, in March next. Application to be made personally, or by letter post-paid. 1404

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEA, SNUFF, GUNPOWDER, BRANDY, &c.

WILLIAMS AND SMITH will sell by auction, at their Rooms, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, THIS DAY, Monday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Fifty boxes and chests Hyson Skin Tea
One hundred bags Tea
Fifteen boxes Snuff
Ten kegs Hall's Gunpowder
Brandy in hogsheads and pipes
Five hundred Mutton Hams
Seventy dozen Cups and Saucers
Loo, Pembroke, and D Tables
Glassware, Window Blinds, and Mattresses
Sixteen tins Cabinet Varnish
Sperm Candles, Mustard, Bells, and a variety of sundry articles.

Terms, Cash. 1451

TO DRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Printed jeans
White ditto
Crape shawls
Valencia waistcoats
White shirts
Buff Valencia waistcoats
Fancy jackets
Gilt and plain buttons
Gambroon ditto
Linen ticks
8-4 and 9 4 blankets
Striped Guernsey frocks
Side combs
White linen drills
Turkey red handkerchiefs
Cotton ditto
Palm-leaf hats
Three bushel bags
Tarpauling canvas
Six casks cider
Twenty tierces prime colonial beef
Barrels Irish pork
In first-rate condition.

With a variety of other articles, too numerous to particularise.

Terms cash. 1432

TWENTY-FOUR BALES OF WOOL.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. C. GORDON.
By order of the Trustee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart corner of George-street, and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 1st of February, 1844:—

Twenty four bales of superior wool.

Terms at time of sale. 1454

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF SAMUEL DEANS.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY next, the 1st February, at eleven o'clock,

The Household Furniture, &c., of the above-named Insolvent, consisting of

Sideboard, dining, loo, and card tables, sofa, cheffonier, book case, secretary, chairs, cut glass, plated and silver ware, large chimney glass, gilt chandelier, &c., &c.

ALSO,

One superior Cottage Piano, by J. H. R Mort.
One gold watch, gold neck chain, and gold ring.

FURTHER,

One Allotment of Land at Burwood, near Mr. Edward Borton's, Governor Gipps' Arms

JOSEPH M'KENNA,
SAMUEL LYONS,
1424 Trustees.

UNRESERVED SALE.
ASSORTED IRON, STEEL, ANVILS, PLOUGH CASTINGS, FILES, SADDLERY, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 31ST JANUARY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the Post Office, on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, at eleven o'clock,

Twenty-five tons iron, assorted
Fifty-four bundles ½ inch round; ⅝ and ½ inch square
Thirty six bars cast steel
Three bars blister steel
Four cases cutler's steel
Three anvils
Eight sets plough castings
One cask files and horse rasps
One cask cutlery
One cask horse brushes
One cask carpenter's tools
One cask saddlery, bridles, halters, &c.

Terms at sale. 1471

EX *GIRAFFE*
SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, PRESERVES, &c
ON FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office, on FRIDAY, February 2, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Six hundred and sixty-two bags sugar
Three hundred and eighty-two bags coffee
Ten bags peas
Nineteen cases preserves
Forty-eight tins chocolate
Four jars sugar cake
One box guava jelly.

Terms at sale. 1472

THE MONDAY MORNING REGULAR SALE.

W. J. MOORE is instructed to sell, THIS MORNING, at his Mart, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street—

A very large assortment of Household Furniture.

ALSO,

A very handsome Chinese work-table
Beautiful set of cruets
Rich cut glass
German silver, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Eight panel doors
Two pair sashes
One dray
One cart
One set gig harness.

And at twelve o'clock—CEDAR.

Terms at sale. 1418

FIVE HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE,

More or less, in the insolvent estate of W. Mason, by order of the Trustee.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has received instructions to sell, without reserve, on THURSDAY next, 1st February, at his City Sale Rooms, George-street, at twelve o'clock, about

Five hundred Head of (a mixed herd) Cattle, now running at the Barwin River, with right of Stations (capable of grazing 1500 head), Buildings, Drays, Working Bullocks, &c.

Terms, at sale.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.
200 FAT BULLOCKS, AT PICTON VILLAGE.

W. H. CHAPMAN will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, February 3, at three o'clock in the afternoon, immediately after the sale of Mr. Inglis's stock, &c.,

Two hundred fat bullocks, in the following order:—

Ten, or more, in lots—the first purchaser to have the pick out of a paddock of 200, and so on for each purchaser.

Terms—Cash. 1467

TO THE TRADE AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MR. STUBBS will put up to public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1844, at eleven o'clock, the following important merchandise:

R, in diamond, N outside, C & F under.

1. Case containing, seidlitz powders, soda, charcoal tooth powder, vegetable ditto; salts, smelling and other.
2. Case containing, ditto ditto ditto
3. Case containing, essential oils, essences, marking ink, lavender, bears-grease, calcined Magnesia.
4. Case containing, essence of roses, salts, marking ink, lavender water.

Terms at sale. 1445

TO HOTEL AND TAVERN KEEPERS, AND THE TRADE

MR. STUBBS will sell by Public Auction, at his rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January 1844, at eleven o'clock,

Twenty-one cases of fine old Port Wine, 3 dozen each
Twelve cases of brown Sherry
Nine cases Hock
Seventy-five Certificates of fine Brandy
Two hundred Certificates cased Gin

ALSO,

S. D. & Co.—Four cases containing fancy envelope and card cases, Apothecaries' patent medicine boxes and fancy Victoria ladies' work, or tea caddies, highly finished *à LA CHINOISE.*"

Terms at sale. 1443

PROMPT SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1844, at eleven o'clock, the following goods:—

B & Co.—1 @ 10—10 cases assorted Sauces, two dozen each.
" 11 @ 20—10 ditto French Capers
" 12 ditto assorted Pickles, pints and quarts.
R in diamond S & T under 11—20 10 cases Mustard, 1 lb. dozen each.
R in diamond S & T under 31—40 10 ditto half lb. ditto, ditto. 1444

POSITIVELY FIXED FOR 12 O'CLOCK, SATURDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1844.
(BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.)

In the insolvent estate of Edward Dormer O'Reilly, Esq.,—postponed from Wednesday last.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Trustees to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on SATURDAY next, 3rd day of February, 1844, sale to commence "at 12 o'clock precisely," for convenience of the profession,

The very valuable and well-selected
LAW LIBRARY,
belonging to the above estate, comprising about six hundred volumes, as particularly described in catalogues already distributed.

JOHN HOLDSWORTH,
E. C. WEEKS,
1416 Trustees.

☞ HOUSES, SHOPS, MANUFACTORY, AND PREMISES,
ADJOINING THE ROYAL HOTEL:
"PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT."
ABSOLUTE SALE OF
THE WHOLE OF THE TOWN ESTATE

Of the late Mr. James Blanch, ironmonger, George-street, for the benefit of his Widow and Legatees.

MR. STUBBS hastens to announce to the moneyed interest and capitalists generally, that he has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on an early day, which will be duly made known, the whole of those unexceptionable FREEHOLD TOWN PROPERTIES, comprising, viz.:—

No. 69, George-street, let to Mr. E. D. Cohen, watch and chronometer maker, at £160 per annum
No. 70, George-street, let to Mr. W. W. Castle, drapery warehouse, at £150 per annum
No. 71, George-street, let to Messrs. Bowden and Porter, Australian Ironmongery Warehouse, at £300 per annum.

BESIDES,

The Brass Foundry Establishment, with workshops, sheds, and casting department, let to Mr. Russell, at £100 per annum.

AND,

A mercantile store to let, £50 per annum. 1447

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 21, 1843.
Rattray v. Ryan.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, 1844, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, under and by virtue of the authority to him given by an Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 9, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant, in and to the equity of redemption of—

All that piece or parcel of Land, situate at Wollombi, and said to contain about 640 acres, bounded by Clink's, Palmer's, and Government land; about 17 acres cleared, and a slab cottage thereon,—unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
1422 Under Sheriff.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE COUNSEL'S CANZONET.

Here I am, here I am!—from the first of the morning,
And here I remain till the close of the day;
No brief—but a dummy—my bag is adorning,
And *that* I take precious good care to display.

Around me in eloquence boldly expanding,
More fortunate barristers bawl themselves hoarse;
But I am contented with silently handing
To the proper Official my motion of course.

But is eloquence only in language? Oh, never
So false an assertion as that I'll allow,
A lengthy address I admit may be clever,
But grace can be met with in naught but a bow.

There's something, I'm certain, extremely beguiling
In my manner, when motions of course I hand in;
For the proper Official salutes me with smiling,
And I his politeness return by a grin.

Then talk not of triumph by long-winded speeches,—
Compare them with acts, and their merits are small;
And Shakspere himself in his Plays somewhere teaches
The most *they* express who say nothing at all.

There's poetry, perhaps, in the orator's notion
When language he uses with passionate force;
But who has not heard of the poetry of motion?
And that's to be found in the motion of course.—*Punch.*

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.

(From the Colonial Gazette, August 28.)

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, left the castle at twenty-five minutes before eight o'clock, in a close carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Regiment of life Guards, for the Farnborough station of the London and South Western Railway.

The directors of the railway company, with their several officers, assembled at the Nine Elms station at six o'clock in the morning, and at half-past six his Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived in an open carriage, attended by his valet. At twenty-five minutes to seven the Earl of Liverpool, lord steward of her Majesty's household, arrived in a close carriage, accompanied by the Earl of Aberdeen. The Earl of Liverpool and Lord Aberdeen immediately joined the Duke of Wellington. At five minutes before seven, everything being in readiness, the word was given, and in a few moments the train, consisting of four first-class carriages, was gliding rapidly over the Wandsworth meadows. On the arrival of the train at the Farnborough station, the noble duke alighted for a few moments, and at this point the directors left the train, in order to be present to receive her Majesty. The train left Farnborough shortly after eight o'clock, and, with the exception of a momentary stoppage at Winchester to take in water, proceeded direct to Southampton, at which place it arrived precisely at half-past nine.

The engine which was to draw the royal train had been selected for this service on account of its superior power and the perfection of its machinery in the effectual guards provided against explosion or other accident, and it was placed under the guidance of an engineer of approved skill, experience, and steadiness. At the railway station the floor of the office and of the ladies' waiting-room adjoining, as well as that portion of the platform which it was necessary for the Queen to traverse in order to reach the carriage, was carpeted with crimson cloth. It was expected that the Queen would reach the station, on her journey across the country from Windsor, about half-past nine o'clock; but with the energy which characterises all her Majesty's movements, she anticipated these calculations, and within a very few minutes after nine the carriages conveying her Majesty and suite, escorted by a guard of honour, arrived at the station. The royal party alighted without delay, and being received by Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Eyre, two of the directors, entered the building, where the Queen seated herself for the brief space which was required for the adjustment of the cushions, &c., in her carriage, and the completion of the preparations for starting. This done, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by Viscountess Canning, the lady in waiting, &c., entered the conveyance. On her taking her seat, a "Guide to the Railway," handsomely bound in crimson velvet, with gold clasps, was presented to the Queen by one of the directors present, for which her Majesty, in a very gracious manner, expressed her acknowledgments.

Everything being now in readiness, the word was given to start, and in much less than ten minutes from the time of her arrival at the station, the Queen had left the quiet neighbourhood of Farnborough. From Farnborough to Southampton every station was crowded with the gentry and inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who testified by their repeated cheers their welcome to the Sovereign. Ever loyal Basingstoke was again foremost in its demonstrations; flags floated gaily from the tower of the venerable church, and from the Town-hall, and the station-house was beautifully ornamented with flowers and evergreens. The staid old cathedral town of Winchester bore less outward marks of joy and respect; no flags graced the towers of the cathedral, nor was there a colour displayed, but the inhabitants lined the road for full three quarters of a mile, dressed in their gayest attire. Unfortunately, the clouds which had for some time lowered now broke, and for the remainder of the day damped the persons, but not the spirits, of her Majesty's faithful sight-seeing people, for all stood their ground. The royal train was excellently driven by the company's engineer, and at 20 minutes before eleven o'clock the uplifted voices of hundreds of the good "folke" of Southampton announced that England's Queen had reached the terminus.

On alighting from the railway carriage, addresses were presented through the Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary of State—the one to her Majesty, and the other to Prince Albert. A procession was soon formed. The Duke of Wellington, with Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, went direct to the Victoria Pier, and the mayor and the local authorities repaired to their station within the bar. The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Viscountess Canning and the Hon. Miss Liddell, and by Lord Charles Wellesley and Major-General Bowater, escorted by the hussars, proceeded at a slow pace through the greater part of the town. From the terminus to the pier the whole was one continued scene of extreme devotion and well-timed display. The Duke of Wellington was at the head of the pier, and having handed her Majesty from the carriage into the admiral's barge, retired to the temporary house on the pier, evidently very wet, and returned to town by the quarter-to-twelve o'clock train.

It was not till twenty minutes past twelve that Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence gave the word "Let go!" and the steamer left her moorings, saluted again by the town guns and by the guns of the *Great Liverpool*. She was soon followed by the other Government steamers, as well as by the *Ariadne*, having on board the mayor and corporation; the *Monarch*, and other private steamers. The wind, at the time of sailing, was blowing somewhat strong from the south-west, and the most beautiful of the scenery was hidden by the thick rain on either side of the water, but the yacht steadily held on her course towards Spithead. Her Majesty landed at Ryde, but re-embarked after paying a visit to Colonel and Lady Harcourt. The yacht, after again receiving the royal party, proceeded to Cowes and anchored for the night. Her Majesty dined and slept on board.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Earl of Yarborough on board his yacht. They were received on board by the noble earl, and conducted by him over the vessel. The Queen and Prince Albert afterwards landed at West Cowes, where the carriage of the Earl of Delawarr was in waiting to receive her Majesty, to convey her and the Prince to Norris Castle, where her Majesty formerly resided when Princess Victoria. Upon landing a salute was fired from Cowes Castle, and another from the Royal Yacht Squadron Club-house, and the yards of the *Modeste* were manned. As soon as her Majesty returned on board the royal yacht from Norris Castle, the vessel immediately got under weigh, and went to the eastward, round St. Helen's, and on to the back of the island. She was accompanied by the *Cyclops*, *Prometheus*, *Lightning*, and other steamers, and also by Commodore the Earl of Yarborough, in the *Kestrel*, and a numerous fleet of yachts. The royal yacht only went at quarter speed, to enable the sailing vessels to keep up with her, which, however, they could not do; and when off St. Helen's, they fired a salute, and the *Victoria* and *Albert* proceeded on towards Ventnor, the Royal Yacht Squadron following in the best way they could. The yacht anchored off Weymouth in the evening, but the royal party did not land.

WEDNESDAY (WEYMOUTH).—At six o'clock the yacht and the other steamers got under way and proceeded down the Channel. It was a beautifully fine morning; and notwithstanding the early hour at which the royal voyagers proceeded on their course, numbers of boats had put off from the shore filled with persons hoping that by approaching the yacht they might be able to obtain a glimpse of her Majesty and Prince Albert ere they took their departure. The royal yacht will anchor this afternoon either at Torbay or at Plymouth. In the event of its anchoring for the night at Torbay, it will proceed early in the morning to Plymouth. Her Majesty and Prince Albert are looking remarkably well, and appear greatly to enjoy their aquatic excursion. The weather throughout to-day has been exceedingly fine and favourable, with breezes so light as scarcely to create a ripple on the surface of the water. Those of the Royal Yacht Squadron who had reached the Portland Roads during the night, and who attempted still to keep company with the royal yacht in its progress down Channel, found it would be impossible to do so.

COMMERCE AND COLONIZATION.

ENGLAND owes her wealth and station among the nations mainly to her commerce: yet it is remarkable how frequently it is discovered that whole fields of commerce have been utterly and glaringly neglected. The interests of commerce were suffered to lie under fatal oppressions in China, until an insult to an officer "roused the British lion;" the insult was avenged, the rights of divers wholesale smugglers were vindicated, and important concessions were incidentally obtained for general commerce? India's golden fame has been exhausted; but the people of that vast territory may be said to be ignorant of British manufactures, so trifling is the consumption. The *Times*, in a paper which we subjoin entire, calls to mind another region in which our trade, instead of increasing enormously, as it should have done, has retrograded—

"Although much attention has been paid of late both by the Government and the public to the treaties which regulate our commercial intercourse with foreign states and their dependencies, we are not aware that the arrangements affecting our trade with Holland and the Dutch Colonies have been examined with the interest which they unquestionably deserve. Lord Palmerston, indeed, bequeathed to his country a blue book of remonstrances and the elements of a quarrel with the Hague; but whilst he was endeavouring to make the most of our own claims under the treaty of 1824, he was constrained to admit that the East India Company had not fulfilled our part of the agreement, and he appears to have made no effort to place the whole question on a broader and fairer basis.

"We are by no means inclined to regret the cession of Java and the adjacent Islands to Holland; the territorial advantages which the Dutch have derived from the occupation of those possessions have been more than compensated by the incessant wars they have had to sustain; and down to the present hour they are obliged to waste considerable sums of money in a military establishment, and in the erection of fortifications against their internal or external foes. But it is most deeply to be regretted that in this, as in most of the other precipitate diplomatic arrangements of that period, when kingdoms and colonies were floating like loosened floes of ice about the world, so little attention should have been paid to the commercial side of these transactions; and that England, when she was literally dictating the distribution of the transmarine dependencies of all Europe, should have surrendered the finest parts of the Eastern Archipelago without a stipulation in favour of the commercial interests of her late subjects to her own merchants. Mr. Canning's treaty of 1824 was rightly conceived in order to repair this mischief. It professed to open the markets of the Dutch Indies to the manufactures of England at a rate of duty not exceeding 6 per cent. on such articles as were exported to those colonies from their mother country free of duty, and in no case more than double the duty levied on the produce of the Netherlands; it solemnly disclaimed the intention of either country to aim either at political supremacy or commercial monopoly in the Eastern Archipelago; and it promised to the Dutch the same facilities of trade with Ceylon and the continent of India, which they extended to British vessels in their colonies. Having agreed to these premises, on the 17th March, 1842, the British Plenipotentiaries declared, 'There will henceforward be no rivalry between the English and Dutch nations in the East, except for the more effectual establishment of those principles of liberal policy which they have this day asserted in the face of the world.' Unluckily they were mistaken. There has not been enough of legitimate rivalry; but there has been a vast deal of bad faith, bad policy, and close prohibition.

"We shall not trouble our readers with the evidence which must be familiar to those who are conversant with commercial matters, of the total frustration of these laudable expectations. The bands of monopoly have been drawn closer and closer in the Dutch colonies; the greater part of our trade has been destroyed; the value of exports of British woollens to Java, for instance, has declined from £70,000 to £4000 a year; the Customs regulations of the British Government in India have been hostile to the Dutch shipping; and we have not even been able to check the Dutch authorities from prosecuting with the most unrelenting severity, wars which have led to the conquest of nearly the whole island of Sumatra, except the dominion of the Sultan of Acheen.

"We revert to these numerous departures from the spirit and the letter of the treaty of 1824 for no purpose of recrimination, but simply in order to urge the necessity of supplying the place of that most inoperative convention by another treaty, calculated to carry what Mr. Canning termed 'the liberal policy' of the two countries to the full extent, not only of their former intentions, but of their present much altered circumstances. The various commercial and political changes of the last twenty years tend to render this result more easy of attainment, and more desirable to both the contracting parties. The Dutch possessions in the Eastern Seas are situated between three continents, in all of which the power or the trade of this country preponderates. Hindostan, New Holland, and China, are probably the regions where European commerce has yet to make its most extensive though pacific conquests. To these countries, or at least to the ports which belong to the dominions of England, the Dutch shipping should, by the treaty of 1824, and, as we believe, by a truly enlightened policy, be admitted on the footing of the most favoured nation. The British settlements on the northern coast of New Holland and southern extremity of the Malay peninsula are the keys to these vast and imperfectly explored regions. Since the treaty of 1824 was concluded, the mercantile privileges of the East India Company have been abolished, and the work which was begun by opening the East to the general trade of England, must be completed by encouraging in the British Eastern possessions the general trade of the world. By the Revolution of 1830, which dissolved the connexion between Holland and Belgium, the Dutch Government is no longer compelled to maintain a protective system in favour of the Belgian manufacturers. As a trading nation, dealing largely in colonial produce, they are bound to give no preference to the manufacturers of any country in Europe, except that which the price and quality of their goods prescribe. Lastly, by the abdication of the ex-King of the Netherlands, the principal shareholder in the Handelsmaatschappij is no longer the absolute master of colonial policy of that crown.

"On the side of England there are changes of at least equal importance. The people of England require not only to be allowed to sell in a market of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 of Asiatics, occupying perhaps the most productive parts of the Eastern hemisphere, with whom they are brought into perpetual contact by their colonial positions and their mercantile navy, but they require to be at liberty to buy in that market with equal freedom. In 1824, no treaty which Mr. Canning could sign, or Mr. Huskisson recommend, could have invaded the strict preserves of the West Indian interests. In 1843, the time is rapidly approaching when, be it in the East or the West, England must be supplied with the necessaries of life, and in particular with colonial produce, on the most favourable terms, to be limited only by the demands of the public revenue and the temporary claims of existing interests. The real guarantee of our safety in our commercial negotiations is to open the foreign markets widely enough. As for our own produce, we must be prepared to meet the competition of other manufacturing countries; and who is not prepared to meet it, provided we stand on equal terms? So also with the produce of foreign countries; the terms we offer to Brazil we may offer with greater security to Holland; nay, we would offer them to Holland even though to Brazil they were still refused. Need we add, that we feel entire confidence that, on such a basis, a treaty of far greater importance than that of 1824 might be concluded? The state of Holland requires it; the state of Java is said to be even more embarrassing than that of the mother country; and it will not be difficult to show that this question is closely connected with the negotiations which have been going on for the commercial union of Belgium and France."

Treaties might do much—they might open opportunity for British commerce: but there is a means which would force opportunity into existence, or extend it far more rapidly than the mere parchment permission of a treaty—colonization. As English colonies multiply in the Southern Ocean, commerce with existing countries becomes inevitable; especially as the colonies grow to a size sufficient to induce them to supply their wants independently of an intermediate trade with the mother-country. In New Holland, of course, commerce can only extend in a direct ratio with colonization; for the scanty and decreasing number of aborigines will never be of importance to the merchant. New Holland and New Zealand will most certainly draw to themselves increasing shares in the carrying-trade between the vast regions of Southern Asia and America; regions whose people are for the most part in a state of semibarbarism, and whose commercial wants will at no distant period be out of all proportion with their existing wants. That time will be accelerated by the growth of facilities for supplying those wants, and by consequence with the advance of colonization. But of all regions, that of the most unexplored capacity for commerce is the archipelago which lies between Australia and the southern extremity of Asia. Curiously landlocked, it is bounded by the neglected Spanish colonies, the Philippine Islands, and the desert of New Guinea on the East, by the half-hostile colonies of Holland on the West, and by New Holland on the South. The trading station of Singapore has not done what might have been expected from it, probably from not furnishing the materials of what may be called a retail commerce with the half-savage races of the Indian Seas. Settlements on the Northern shore of New Holland have been pointed out as a means of opening up the resources of the rich labyrinth, and the suggestion has not altogether been overlooked. But it may be gathered that there is this peculiarity about the commerce of the Indian Sea: it is too precarious and scanty for a community altogether to depend upon it for subsistence, and it must be fed by opportunity and present means. These conditions would be supplied by the formation of *bona fide* colonies capable of maintaining themselves, and comprising, in the provision of the ordinary requirements of British communities, that abundance and overplus which would make the suitable trading capital for the particular purpose. It has yet to be ascertained with certainty whether the Northern shores of Australia possess sites sufficiently fertile and commodious for important settlements: if they do that, such sites might probably be found within the archipelago itself, or on the islands at either extremity. The thing immediately wanted is further information on the subject. The best that was given was in the volume of Mr. Winsor Earl, a young gentleman of great enterprise and intelligence, who picked up a good deal of information while cruising about in pursuit of his own objects, and who argues stoutly for settlements on Northern Australia. But means should be taken thoroughly to explore the whole region. The large and magnificent island of Borneo alone, about which information is still so imperfect, demands a searching investigation as to the resources which it affords to British enterprise of whatsoever kind. The commercial world will do well to bear in mind, that colonies are important to commerce not merely as directly multiplying the numbers of consumers, not merely as affording shipping stations, but also as supplying armies of occupation in great trading-fields—armies of retail traders especially needed where the consumers are in a barbarous or semi-barbarous state of society, and scarcely able to cope with commerce in its largest operations; and also as multiplying the resources, the raw materials of commerce, direct as between the colony and the mother country, and indirect as between the mother country or the colony and foreign countries. The Dutch are scarcely better masters in the science of colonization than the French; their despotic and monopolizing system confines and stifles commerce: but what would not have been the commerce of the Eastern seas had England continued to hold Java during the peace?

FRANCE SETTING AN EXAMPLE TO AUSTRALIA.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

THE organization of the departmental *Conseils Généraux* is nearly completed, and the first question which the French Ministry proposes to them relates to a comprehensive system of irrigation for France. The meadow land of France, it appears, is to the arable land in the proportion of one acre to five; while in Prussia and Austria it is in the proportion of one to three and a half; and in Holland and England the amount of meadow land and arable land is nearly equal. This deficiency of pasture, say some French agriculturists, might be easily remedied by adopting a measure for preserving and regulating the distribution of the water, which is allowed to run to waste. If they could procure a supply of water equal to 2166 cubic metres per second throughout the year, they might have artificial meadows enough to place them on an equality with Austria and Prussia. In more than one of the great rivers of France, more than three times this quantity of water is allowed to run to waste during the wet season of the year. Yet the artificially watered lands of France scarcely exceed 200,000 acres, of which one half is in the region of the Pyrenees, and one-half in that of the Alps. In the plain of Lombardy alone there are 600,000 acres of land artificially irrigated. The French Ministers desire the opinion of the *Conseils Généraux* as to the feasibility of a general law of irrigation, by means of which the want of great natural reservoirs, like the lakes of the north of Italy, may be compensated by throwing dams across the mouths of valleys, and forming artificial reservoirs. The subject was brought under the consideration of the Councils last year by M. d'Angeville: this year the Government has taken the initiative.

Yet France is not a very barren and adust land. Our Australian colonists have much more reason to bethink themselves of some general measure for making irrigation the business of the whole society. By co-operation they might do much to remedy that dryness which is the greatest drawback on their adopted country. In Western and Southern Australia a fair average quantity of rain falls yearly: all that is required is, that measures be taken to collect the rain of the wet season into large deep reservoirs that may expose it as little as possible to the evaporating influence of the dry season. The effect of the salt nature of the soil in some places might be obviated by *chunaming* the tanks and constructing systems of broad shallow *chunamed* drains, leading to them as to a centre from all the surrounding higher grounds. These reservoirs ought to be centrically situated, and a law enacted for regulating the distribution of the water to the surrounding lands after the fashion of the water-laws of Lombardy.

New South Wales is liable to whole years of drought, but even here something might be done. The mountains south of Sydney appear to rise above the limit of perpetual snow. Though it is not visible above ground, there must be a continued filtration of water from these mountains through the veins of the rocky strata below. Everywhere on the declivities of this mountain nucleus this water may be reached by artesian wells. This is not a mere hypothesis: artesian wells have been sunk with success in several districts. These artesian wells might be made in New South Wales to fill the tanks, which, in Southern and Western Australia might be supplied by rain water. It is objected to the water of these wells, that it does not answer for the washing of wool, being impregnated with salts and earths. For this too there is a remedy. Professor Clarke, of Aberdeen, obtained a patent a few years ago for a process, by means of which the water supplied to large towns by companies is effectually freed of those salts held in solution, which render it hard. The process is extremely simple, and the precipitate, it is believed, will turn out to be a valuable manure. The only objection urged against the use of artesian well water in New South Wales would be removed by adopting this process.

Persia is naturally as dry a country as Australia, and yet, by sinking wells and forming tanks, it has in many districts been made to vie with the most fertile regions. The rich plains of Valencia without artificial irrigation would be barren sands. The dryness of Australia is meant by Providence as a spur to man's indolence—to set his wits to work to counteract it. There is there, as everywhere, water enough in the earth and in the air, if he will devise means for getting at and gathering it, and keeping it together and distributing it equitably. *This is the business of the whole community*; and the new Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and the Legislative Councils of Southern and Western Australia, cannot be better employed than in legislating to this end—following the example of France.

THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.

(From the Standard, August 5.)

THE pretended violation of the Treaty of Limerick was revived by Mr. Ward on Tuesday night, after a trance of fifteen years. This libellous falsehood had figured for a quarter of a century in all the *pro-Popery* speeches and pamphlets of the period. Mr. Grattan had seldom neglected it; and it was Mr. (now Lord) Plunkett's *cheval de bataille*. In the year 1828, however, or thereabouts, Sir Robert Inglis, the able and ever vigilant guardian of truth and of the Protestant cause, thought of looking into the *facts* of the case, a practice ever fatal to the interests of Romanism, and in these facts found the means of so utterly dissipating the slander under which our Protestant ancestors had so long suffered, as to silence Lord Plunkett and all his party at once—and if not, for ever, at least, as we have intimated, *for 15 years*. Nearly the whole session of the following year was occupied with debates upon the demands of the Roman Catholics, yet never once during these debates was the violation of the Treaty of Limerick even hinted at, so completely successful had been the blow inflicted upon the *lie* by the knowledge and the talent of the member for Oxford University. Indeed, the fable was so completely forgotten—for even Mr. O'Connell was ashamed of it—until restored to-day by the resurrection man of exploded fallacies, that many asked, "What was the violation of the Treaty of Limerick?" when referred to in the late debate, and it may be still useful to mention to many, that what is called the violation of the Treaty of Limerick is this:—

Limerick was the last place of strength in Ireland that held out for King James in the war of the revolution. It was besieged by General de Giuckel, and pressed closely from the 25th of August to the 26th of the following month, when the besieged offered to capitulate. The negociations were protracted to the 8th of October, when a treaty was signed, under circumstances which Sir Robert Inglis—upon, we believe, the authority of S orey, chaplain to the British Army—described as follows, in the late debate:—

"In 1691 the garrison of Limerick sent to General De Giuckel, commanding the besieging army, the articles which they desired to be assented to; and, on their being so, they were prepared to surrender that impregnable fortress, as it was sometimes called. Did the hon. member recollect the terms of the articles so sent to the besieging general? Not one referred to a seat in parliament, or to the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion. The fourth article was to the effect that Irish Catholics should be capable of bearing employments, and the sixth article, that the English Catholics should be equal to their fellow Protestants in towns corporate; and the result was, that these articles were not only not granted, but were instantly rejected, De Giuckel stating that, though he was a foreigner, he knew enough of the laws of England to be aware that those propositions were incompatible with the English laws. The garrison then sent to know what terms de Giuckel would grant, and could it be believed that he would in the afternoon of the same day grant more than he had refused to grant in the morning? That which he granted in the afternoon could not be so much as that he refused to grant in the morning."

Now, the alleged violation of the treaty consists in the non-fulfilment of a pretended engagement to place Romanists and Protestants upon a footing of perfect equality—an engagement which certainly cannot be found, and is not, indeed, said to be found in the terms of the treaty, but which is inferred from its omissions; because, say they who draw the inference, the garrison of Limerick was really under no necessity of surrendering—it was sufficiently strong, and was well supplied with provisions, sure of being soon relieved; and because also, say they, the Roman Catholics were at the time led to believe that they had obtained by the treaty all that they could reasonably desire.

The subject belongs to Sir Robert Inglis—he has nobly established his property in it—and we may safely leave to him, to his facts, and his arguments, to deal with these inferential proofs. Let us, as a matter of curiosity, however, add a confirmation of Sir Robert's views, supplied from an unexceptionable source—from the report of an eye witness, and in some measure a party to the Treaty of Limerick, a Roman Catholic, a privy councillor, and a devoted follower of King James, but, nevertheless, a man of honour and ability. The witness whom we are about to produce is Colonel Charles O'Kelly, the writer of a history of the Revolution war in Ireland, under the title "Macariæ Excidium," recently printed by the Camden Society from a manuscript of indisputable authority. Col. O'Kelly, in conformity with the fantastical practice of which the Chevalier Ramsay affords an example, shadows the real by fictitious names; thus he makes Ireland, *Cyprus*—England, *Cilicia*—France, *Syria*—Spain, *Egypt*—and so on, using the same practice with the names of persons; James is *Amasis*—William *Theodore*—Louis XIV., *Antiochus*, &c.; but as the real names are given by the Camden Society (in parenthesis) this can occasion no difficulty. Here, then is Colonel O'Kelly's account of the Treaty of Limerick, or, as he chooses to call it, Paphos:—

"The treaty began on the 26th day, and continued till the 3rd of the 8th month (October O. S,) and then it was concluded to the satisfaction of some, and to the sensible affliction of others. But what raised the astonishment of all people, and begat an admiration which seemed universal over all Cyprus (Ireland), was the sudden, unexpected, and prodigious change of Lysander (Sarsfield,) who appeared now the most active of all the commanders to forward the treaty, and took the most pains to persuade the tribunes and centurions to a compliance, representing that there was but a small quantity of provisions left, and no expectation of any supply out of Syria (France) till next spring; and that if they rejected the conditions now offered, they were to hope for none, when their provisions were all spent, and that, therefore, the necessity to capitulate at present was absolute and unavoidable. The authority of Lysander, (Sarsfield), and the opinion which all the world conceived of his untainted loyalty and zeal for his country, expressed upon several occasions, made them approve of whatever he proposed, tho' with a great deal of reluctancy, and with equal regret. And indeed in this particular instance we may see the inconstancy of all worldly affairs, the uncertainty of our greatest hopes, and the folly of relying too much upon any human support; for Lysander (Sarsfield), in whom the Cyprish (Irish) nation reposed their greatest confidence, and who, as they believed, would be the last man to hearken to a treaty, was now the most earnest to press it on; a mystery which requires some further time to unriddle. 'Tis true, it was moved by Lysander (Sarsfield), and by the first Flamin (Bishop) of Paphia (Connaught), that Philotas (Colonel Charles O'Kelly, the writer), who was then in the horse camp and in whom the nation reposed great confidence, should be sent for and consulted with about managing the treaty; but it was answered by some, who had a mind to conclude it upon any terms, that if he came there would be no agreement; and for that reason he was not called upon, tho' Lysander (Sarsfield) assured the chief Flamin (Bishop) that nothing should be done but by the advice of Philotas (Colonel O'Kelly). The articles of the capitulation were not so warily drawn, but room was left for captious exceptions; neither was there any article made for assuring the true worship, or securing the Flamins (Priests); no condition had for prisoners, or the orphans of those who were slain in the service of their prince and the defence of their country. The officers and soldiers were at liberty to join with Theodore (King William), when they were fairly promised as good entertainment as the rest of his troops, or to be transported into Syria (France), where they were sure of a reception suitable to their merit.

"And now, alas; the saddest day is come that ever appeared above the horizon of Cyprus (Ireland). The sun was darkened and covered with a black cloud, as if unwilling to behold such a woful spectacle; there needed no rain to bedew the earth, for the tears of the disconsolate to which they were that day to bid the last farewell. Those who resolved to leave it never hoped to see it again; and those who made the unfortunate choice to continue therein could at the same time have nothing in prospect but contempt and poverty, chains and imprisonment, and, in a word, all the miseries that a conquered nation could naturally expect from the power and malice of implacable ennemies. Here might be seen the aged father, whom years and infirmities rendered unfit to travel, giving the last embraces to his only son; brothers parting in tears, and the dearest comrades forcibly divorced by a cruel destiny, which they could not avoid. But nothing was more dismal than the sad separation of man and wife; for though the husbands were assured not only of a conveniency to transport their wives and children, but also of a maintenance to be established for them in Syria (France), yet when the ablest men were once got on shipboard, the women and babes were left on the shore, exposed to hunger and cold, without any manner of provision, and without any shelter in that rigorous season but the canopy of heaven, and in such a miserable condition that it moved pity in some of their ennemies. The lamentable cries of this poor forlorn troop, when the fleet that carried away their fathers and husbands was under sail and gone out of sight, would beget compassion in wolves and tygers, and even in creatures that were insensible. Some of them had the whole length of Cyprus (Ireland) to traverse before they came to their former habitations, which were then possessed by the ennemy; they had neither victuals to eat nor money to buy them: and their plundered countrymen, among whom they were to travel, and from whom they might expect some relief, had not wherewithall to feed themselves.

"This woefull resolution filled with grief and astonishment all the nations of Asia (Europe), who were equally concerned and surprised to behold the most warlike of all nations (according to the testimony of one of their greatest adversaries), and a people heretofore undaunted in adversity, so shamefully to lay down their arms, and so freely undergoe that servile yoke which by former experiments they found unsupportable. But that the most zealous Delphicans (Roman Catholics) of the universe should conclude a peace with the sworn enemies of the true worship, without conditions for their sacred Flamins (Priests), or obtaining any security for their free exercise of the Divine ceremonies, is a mystery that surpasses the weak capacity of man to comprehend."

Here, then, is the contemporary report of the ability of Limerick to protract its defence, of the proud footing upon which the garrison were entitled to dictate a treaty, and of the sanguine expectations of perfect equality with which at the time Romanists interpreted it. Here is the honest contemporary Roman Catholic reading of the treaty, which the legislature is said to have violated, because of the continuance or imposition of certain disabilities upon Roman Catholics! Sir Robert Inglis has, without other aid, sent the violation of the treaty of Limerick to sleep for another fifteen years; but we almost hope that with the help of Colonel O'Kelly, it is set at rest for ever.

PASSING BILLS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The occasional visitor of the House cannot but be struck with the art and mystery of law-making as developed in what is called the "preliminary business." Last month I said something of the ceremony of presenting petitions, which has all the outward show and resemblance of mockery, though doubtless it has some innate virtue of which the initiated are aware. A few words now upon even more important business. When I entered the House, I found Sir H. Douglas, whom I saw admitted a member on the corn law night, now in the centre of the throng of legislation. He stood at the bar with a pile of papers at his right hand on a little table, of which there is one at each side as one passes through the body of the House.—"Sir Howard Douglas," shouted the Speaker from the chair.—"A bill, Sir," answered Sir Howard.—"Please bring it up," exclaimed the Speaker. Up walks Sir Howard, and places the bill in the hands of the Clerk of the House, returning again himself as quickly as possible to his former station at the bar. Mumble, mumble, went the Clerk, making believe to read the title, or a part of the title of the bill, but no one, I suppose, could tell what he said. All the time the buzz of private talk was going on in the House, the Speaker's voice predominating in such words as these,—"That this bill be read a first time,"—buzz, buzz. "Contrary opinion say no; ayes have it." "That this bill be read a second time"—buzz, buzz—"say aye; contrary opinion say no. The ayes have it." Buzz, buzz.—"Sir Howard Douglas," again shouts the Speaker.—"A bill, Sir," again answers Sir Howard, and so the whole ceremony was gone through three times, and I was aware that three bills (private bills no doubt) had passed through two of their stages: but though I had the honour of "assisting," as the French say, at their first and second reading, I can most truly aver that I know no more of the purport of the said bills than I do of the Pope's opinion concerning the number of tumblers of whiskey punch which it is lawful for a man to drink on St. Patrick's day when it happens to fall on a Friday in Lent.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

THE SPA DOCTOR'S REGIMEN.—To the great and dignified he was more ceremonious. "You see, Sir Harry," he would say, *it's all done by eating!* More people dig their graves with their teeth than we imagine. Not that I would deny you the good things of this world; but I would recommend a few at a time, and *no mixing!* No side dishes; no liqueurs; only two or three wines. Whatever your stomach fancies, *give it!* Begin now, to-morrow, with the waters. A pint before breakfast; half an hour after, tea, fried ham and eggs, brown bread, and a walk. Luncheon: another pint, a roast pigeon, and *fried* potatoes; then a ride. Dine at six—*not later, mind*; gravy soup, glass of sherry, nice fresh turbot and lobster sauce—wouldn't recommend salmon; another glass of sherry; then a good cut out of the *middle* of a well browned saddle of mutton; wash it over with a few glasses of iced champagne; and, if you like, a little light pastry to wind up with, well and good. A pint of old port, and a devilled biscuit can hurt no man. *Mind*, no salads, or cucumbers, or celery, at dinner, or fruit after. Turtle soup is very wholesome; so is venison. Don't let the punch be too acid, though. Drink the waters, live on a *regimen*, and you will be well in no time."—*Handley Cross.*

ENGLISH EXTORTION.—They hante set up the brazen image here to worship, but they've got a gold one, and that they do adore and no mistake; it's all pay, pay, pay; parquisite, parquisite, parquisite; extortion, extortion, extortion. There is a whole pack of yelpin' devils to your heels here, for everlastingly a cringin', fawnin', and coaxin', or snarlin', grumblin', or bullyin' you out of your money. There's the boatman, and tide-waiter, and porter, and customer, and truck-man as soon as you land; and the servant man, and chamber-gall, and boots, and porter again to the inn. And then on the road there is trunk-lifter and coachman, and guard, and beggar-man, a critter that opens the coach door, that they calls a waterman, 'cause he is infarnal dirty, and never sees water. They are jist like a snarl o'snakes, their name is legion, ond there arn't no eend to 'em. The only thing you get for nothin' here is rain and smoke, the rumatisy, and scorny airs.—*Sam Slick in England.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

PRIME DAIRY CATTLE.

A. CAMPBELL will sell by auction, at eleven o'clock, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at the Cattle Market,
Twenty-four very superior Milch Cows, in lots to suit purchasers. 1389

FOR SALE.

THE NEWLY-BUILT SCHOONER *JAMES AND AMELIA*,

45 TONS.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by Mr. Buddivant, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, King-street, on TUESDAY, the 30th January, 1844, at twelve o'clock precisely,

The new schooner

JAMES AND AMELIA,

As she now stands on the stocks, ready to launch, at Buddivant's ship yard, next to Howard's, Balmain.

This beautiful little vessel is built of the very best materials, about 45 tons burthen, and is copper fastened to five feet mark. Her floor timbers are of iron-bark, and her keel and stern-post likewise; every other frame bolted together, from keel to gunwale.

Depth in hold, 7 ft. 7 in.; length on deck, 46 ft.; and 15 ft. beam.

Can be inspected between six and six, daily. 1006

☞ 320 ACRES LAND.

PARISH OF ILLALONG, COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1844, at Twelve o'clock precisely, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Land (now under mortgage, bearing date the 24th June, 1842, between
James Smith, of the Wollombi, and
Samuel George Sloman,)
containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less, situate lying, and being in the parish of Illalong, in the county of Northumberland, and in the colony of New South Wales, bounded on the west by a line bearing south eighty chains, part of which forms the eastern boundary of Pendergrass's land; on the south by a line bearing east forty chains; on the east by a line bearing north eighty chains; and on the north by a line bearing west forty chains; being the land promised to William Smith on or before the date abovementioned, and of which he was authorised to take possession on 12th January, 1829.

Terms and further particulars at sale. 411

BY MR. STUBBS.

A CAPITAL FAMILY HOUSE, IN PHILLIP-STREET,

Near ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, the COURTS OF LAW, opposite Wentworth-place, and the most central spot in all the City

FOR GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions to bring to public competition, at the Mart, King street, on MONDAY, the fifth day of February, 1844, at twelve o'clock precisely,

All that valuable freehold property, situated as above, and comprising dwelling house, outoffices, coach-house, stabling, and building ground; forming altogether one of the best and most unquestionably desirable investments in the whole WARD, whether as a present residence or for future building purposes, or for any extensive manufactory, where the business part may be separated from the house altogether, or

A SET OF OFFICES

To let off weekly. In any view these premises are singularly eligible for safe rental, and sure occupancy.

IN PHILLIP-STREET:

The frontage is (more or less) twenty-one feet, the house being raised a few steps above the pavement, having a most excellent verandah, not subject at all to intrusion from the passers by. There are four rooms on the GROUND FLOOR, one in front—a bed room; a passage-room leading to a very excellent back parlour some twenty feet in length.

THE FIRST FLOOR

Contains a very large parlour in front, with three windows looking into Phillip-street, a bed-room adjoining, and two bed rooms at the back.

THE BACK PREMISES,

On an extreme depth of one hundred and seventeen feet, more or less, comprise no less than FIVE DISTINCT APARTMENTS for bedrooms, or workshops, or offices, as may be required, the farthest being now an excellent kitchen.

THE WELL

Is in a yard safely paled in to itself; added to these necessary comforts are the coach and gig-house, stable, piggery, and fowl-house. The whole being entered from Phillip-street by a gateway, thus leaving the house entirely unembarrassed to itself.

THE LOFT

At the top of the house only requires boarding to be quite serviceable as an extra room.

THESE PREMISES,

From the immense depth of ground occupied, render the property available for the capitalist to extend upon, the builder to improve upon or the proprietor to live upon, neither one or the other can possibly err in the purchase of a property, the rental of which is surely worth at least £100 a-year, leaving out a part at the back towards

MACQUARIE-STREET.

Terms and other particulars may be known at the Mart, King-street, but before day of sale will be made known. 1306

DOWLAS, TICKS, DIAPER, CHECK DRILLS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 29 January, at eleven o'clock, at his Mart, corn of George-street and Charlotte-place,
DG, Nos. 1 to 5—Five bales containing dowl ticks, sheeting, linen checks, diaper, brow and bleached drills, striped holland, &c.
Terms at sale. 11

FRENCH RIBBONS,

RECENTLY IMPORTED VIA LONDON.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell auction, at his Mart, corner of Geo street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 29th January, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases French Ribbons, of the new fashions, consisting of—
Satin broché, taffetas façonnés, et doublet Luisine façonné taffetas gaze et Ecossais, sat façonné et dentelles, taffetas, gaze façonné, tissus assortis.

The above can be particularly recommend to the trade, being the best assortment of n patterns that has been lately offered for publ competition. Terms at sale. 11

FOR ACCOUNT AND RISK OF WHOM IT MA CONCERN.

SHARES IN THE AUSTRALIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been in structed to sell by auction, TH DAY, the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock p cisely,

Several lots of various numbers, amounti to 45 (forty-five) Shares in the above Compa upon which the amounts in default are as und which the purchaser will be required to pay.

	£	s
Lot 1.—Ten shares, £50 each in default......	349	1
2.—Two ditto ditto ditto	15	17
3.—Two ditto ditto ditto	20	0
4.—Two ditto ditto ditto	46	8
5.—Two ditto ditto ditto	50	0
6.—Six ditto ditto ditto	300	0
7.—Ten ditto ditto ditto	164	0
8.—One ditto ditto ditto	30	0
9.—Two ditto ditto ditto	40	0
10.—Five ditto ditto ditto	150	1

Terms, cash. 13

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE, IN CONSE QUENCE OF THE WEATHER. IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE O J. H. GROSE.

(By Order of the Trustees.)

THE BARQUE *WILLIAM*, WITH RIGGI STORES, &c.; ALSO, COPPER AND IR COOLLERS, IRON, STEEL, ROPE, BLACK SMITH, AND OTHER TOOLS, STEAM ENGIN MACHINERY, &c, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will Sell b Auction, at Grose's Wharf, bottom Bathurst-street, on TUESDAY, the 30th, a WEDNESDAY, the 31st, instant, at elev o'clock precisely, each day.

The Barque *WILLIAM*, 344 tons, with her Stores, Rigging, &c., now laying off Grose Wharf.

AFTER WHICH,

The following Stores, &c.—One new Chai London made, Copper Coollers, Cast Ste Europe, Manila, and Coir Rope, Sails, Block Blacksmith's Tools, Round, Square, and Fl Iron, Cranes and Winches, Turning Lathes, complete Steam Engine, and one ditto nea complete, Boiler Plates, Ship Pumps, and variety of Articles too numerous too specify.

The barque *William* will be sold on Tuesd precisely at eleven o'clock.

Catalogues are in preparation, and may had at the Mart of Mr. Lyons.

Terms at Sale.

JAMES HOLT,
FELIX WILSON,
LAUNCELOT IRSDALE, } Trust

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGE 5,120 ACRES, PARISH OF KANGERONG,

COUNTY UNNAMED.

A Grant by Purchase to Hugh Jamieson, an Special Survey.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION BY

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, at his Ma George-street and Charlotte-place, THURSDAY, 8th February, 1844, at Twe o'clock precisely.

DESCRIPTION,

As per Deed of Grant, under the hand and of his Excellency Sir George Gipps, da 18th day of October, 1841.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing admeasurement five thousand one hundred twenty acres, be the same more or less, situa in the county (unnamed), and parish of K gerong, near Mount Martha: bounded on west by Port Phillip Bay; on the north by line about ten chains, south of Mount Mar bearing east three hundred and twenty-t chains seventy-five links; on the east by a bearing south one hundred and sixty cha and on the south by a line bearing west th hundred and sixty-nine chains seventy- links: being the land advertised as Lot 6 in Government Notice dated 8th June, 1841.

A Cottage has been erected on the estate, other improvements have been made thereo

Terms at sale.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF GEORGE PA OF CAMPBELTOWN.

By order of the Trustee (Samuel Kettle

MR. WILLIAM BURSILL has ceived instructions to sell by auction, Thursday, the 1st February, 1844,

One very valuable Entire Horse, and a num of very useful mares, foals, horses, and fill also, a number of cows, heifers, and fat b locks, one cart and harness, one gig and h ness, saddles, bridles, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

All the right, title, and interest of the ab Insolvent, in a piece or parcel of Land, c taining four acres, more or less, situate Campbelltown, and enclosed by a good s stantial fence.

ALSO,

An allotment in Campbelltown, with an ex lent slab house, stable, cart shed, &c., rece erected thereon. The allotment contains acre, more or less, and will be sold subject certain conditions to be named on the day sale.

Terms—Under £20 cash; above that sum, approved endorsed bill at two months, al £30 ditto, at three months.

The sale will be held at Mr. Bursill's Ma immediately opposite the Coach and Horses I at eleven o'clock precisely.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE THOMAS NOAKES FISHER, WINDSOR, LICENSED VICTUA LER. BY ORDER OF THE PROVISIONAL TRUSTEES.

UNDER ACT OF COUNCIL, 5 VICTORIA, NO.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR will by public auction on SATURDAY, 3rd day of February next, on the premi Commercial Hotel, Windsor,

The whole of the splendid Household F niture, consisting of tent bedsteads, cane bott and cedar chairs, stretchers, hair sofas, w hand stands, jugs and basins, oil covers, carp and hearth rugs, large dining, Pembroke, dressing tables, beds and mattresses, looki glasses, fire-irons, bar fixtures, and a variety articles too numerous to particularize in advertisement.

ALSO,

The whole of the stock-in-trade—Wi cordials, land, horse, gig, cart, and harn water-truck, hay, hogsheads, weighing mach &c.

The lease and license of the said Commer Hotel.

In consequence of the great number of which will be offered for sale, the same will b place precisely at 10 o'clock. a.m.

Terms at sale.

Windsor, 24th January.

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